

I
BOROUGH OF ECCLES



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

1971

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BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

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LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL

on

31st December, 1971

.....

The Mayor:

+ Councillor R. RHODES

Deputy Mayor :

Councillor T. CUSACK, J.P.

Alderman R. BENSON, J.P.	+ Councillor O.D. DAVIES
Alderman J. BIRCH	Councillor D.A. DOW
+ Alderman MRS. E. BODDAN	+ Councillor G.K. EDWARDS
Alderman T. FRANCIS	Councillor C.E. JOHNSON, J.P.
Alderman J.G. HARDAWAY, C.C.	Councillor H.D. JONES
+ Alderman M.H. LEWIS	X Councillor D.A. LANCASTER
Alderman J.G. SMITH	Councillor J. LAWTON
+ Alderman J.S. WOODROW	+ Councillor F. LEIGH
Councillor G. AINSWORTH (the late)	Councillor W.J. McKAY, J.P., C.C.
Councillor D.W. ANDERSON	+ Councillor W.J. MYLES (the late)
+ Councillor C.I. BRUCE	Councillor Mrs. C.D. RHODES, J.P.
Councillor J. BURROWS	Councillor D.J. SCARTH
+ Councillor R.B. CARTER	* Councillor W. SULLIVAN
Councillor A. COOPER, J.P.	+ Councillor A.H. WALSH
Councillor J. DARLINGTON	Councillor O. WILLIAMS

* Chairman of the PUBLIC HEALTH Committee

X Deputy Chairman of the PUBLIC HEALTH Committee

+ Member of the PUBLIC HEALTH Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health :

WILLIS J. ELWOOD, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.(Belf.) D.P.H. (Eng.)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

R. MARTIN, D.P.A. (London) M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

C.L. TAYLOR, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food

Public Health Inspectors :

G.G. COPLEY, M.A.P.H.I. *

J. LEE, M.A.P.H.I.

P. REEVES, M.A.P.H.I. *

J. ROBINSON, M.A.P.H.I. *

D.A.G. MORRIS, M.A.P.H.I. *

Public Health Inspector - Air Pollution and Noise Abatement

A.G. WARD, M.A.P.H.I.

* Cert. Insp. Meat and other Foods

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

G. ROWLINSON

Technical Assistant / Clerk of Works

N.W. WHITNEY

Technical Assistant (General) :

R.A. BELL

Clerical Staff :

Chief Clerk - D.A. JONES

R. EASTHAM

Mrs. B.K.E. FULTON

Miss B.A. CLARE

Miss C.M. HUGHES

J. WALKER (Commenced 2.8.1971 Resigned 3.9.197

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the year 1971

Public Health Department,
King Street,
P.O. Box No. 6,
ECCLES, Manchester, M30 0EL.

Telephone: 061-789-2214

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Eccles

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my seventeenth annual report.

The mid-1971 population of the Borough as estimated by the Registrar General was 38,430. I have in previous annual reports commented upon the decline in the population of the Borough: this has been due to people moving away from the town, and has occurred in spite of the fact that there has been in most years a "natural increase", i.e., an excess of births over deaths; for example, during the ten years 1960 to 1969 inclusive there was an excess of 785 live births over the total number of deaths. In the past two years 1970 and 1971 however the number of births fell short of the number of deaths (by 98 in 1970 and by 77 in 1971), and the birthrate for 1971 (13.6 per 1,000) was the lowest in the Borough for any year since 1935.

Although there were fewer births (523) in 1971 than in almost any year since the First World War a higher proportion than ever before (12.2%) were illegitimate.

The Advance Analysis Tables relating to the 1971 Census indicate that the proportion in the population of Eccles of persons who were aged 65 years and over at the date of the Census was 14.2%. This proportion is higher in Eccles than in any other of the constituent Districts which go to make up the proposed Metropolitan District 12(e), in the population of which as a whole the proportion represented by this age-group was 12.2%. This fact has implications for the provision of social services for the aged which should be borne in mind by those who will represent the interests of Eccles people on the proposed new Authority.

Two features of the statistical matter presented to you in the pages which follow give cause for satisfaction: the number of cases of infectious disease notified to me in 1971 (84) was the lowest on record in the history of the Borough; and the infant mortality rate of 11.0 per 1,000 related live births has only once before been bettered.

The accompanying report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives a satisfactory picture of progress in Eccles in environmental health - particularly in slum clearance, smoke control, food hygiene and in the application of the law to houses in multiple occupation. As we move towards the major reorganisation of 1974 it is to be hoped that the high standards achieved in this Borough will be maintained. To ensure this, it is in my view essential that the department of the new Authority responsible for environmental health should have a clear identity and that its chief officer should have a strong voice in the management counsels of the authority. I hope too that the new set-up will ensure that the new local authority will have ready access to medical advice on all matters which may affect the health of its citizens: if this should ultimately be provided by a named medically qualified "proper officer" of the proposed new area health authority, the relationship might not be very different from that which has obtained for years in Eccles between myself and the various officers of the Corporation - of whose helpfulness and co-operation I cannot speak too highly.

My thanks are due to you, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your support and confidence throughout another year.

I am,

Yours obediently,

WILLIS J. ELWOOD

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1. General Statistics

Area (in acres)	3,
Population (Census 1961)	43,
Population (Estimated mid 1971)	38,
Number of Houses and Flats, 1971	13,
Rateable Value (December 1971)	£1,520,
Sum represented by a penny rate (1972/1973) ...	£14,

2. Vital Statistics (See also comment following, & Tables I, II and III).

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	236	223	459
Illegitimate	28	36	64
Total	264	259	523
Rate per 1,000 population			13.6
Illegitimate Live Births per cent, of total live births			12

Stillbirths:

Number	3	6	9
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ...			17
Total live and stillbirths	267	265	532
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	4	2	6

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	11
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	47

Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

(Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	8
---	---

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

(Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	8
--	---

Pernatal Mortality Rate:

(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live births	24
---	----

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ...	-

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT

The area of the Borough is 3,417 acres. The boundaries are the Gilda Brook (which separates it from the City of Salford) on the east; the Irlam Urban District on the west; the Manchester Ship Canal on the south; the Worsley Urban district and the Swinton and Pendlebury Municipal Borough on the north.

The area is flat, its maximum height above ordnance datum being 136 feet in Half Edge Lane, and its lowest point being below the 50 feet contour line in the neighbourhood of the old bed of the River Irwell at the west end of the Borough.

The sub-stratum is mainly red sandstone to the east of Monton Road, which is syntropical with the Swinton Fault. To the west are upper carboniferous rocks containing the Slack Lane coal seam which crops up to within six feet of the surface at Monton Green. Further west the carboniferous rocks are over-laid with glacial drift, yellow and white sands and gravel and then by peat at Barton Moss.

Barton Moss, which is about 75 feet above ordnance datum, has been drained and reclaimed and now consists of fertile agricultural land quite unsuitable for development owing to the difficulty in obtaining a solid foundation for buildings, the peat being 16 to 20 feet in thickness.

The construction of the M.602 which runs from the western boundary of the borough at Winton to the eastern boundary at Gilda Brook Road has split the borough into two parts.

POPULATION

The population at the 1961 Census was 43,173 persons. The provisional population at the 1971 Census was 38,430 a decrease of 4,749 persons.

OCCUPATIONS

The working population of the borough is about 17,000 persons (10,000 males and 7,000 females). They are engaged in industry and commerce principally, with many in clerical occupations. A large proportion are employed in the Trafford Park industrial area. It is interesting to note that half of the working population is employed outside the borough, and that the same number reside outside but work within the borough.

About half the adult males and half the adult females are employed in electrical and mechanical engineering, diesel engine manufacture and chemical and allied industries. One quarter of the adult males are employed in building, transport, manufacturing and distributive trades. The remainder are in professional, scientific and administrative service.

The other adult females are employed in distributive, professional and scientific and administrative services.

BIRTHS

The number of live births registered during 1971 was 523 (264 males and 259 females) as compared with 542 during 1970. This gives a live birth rate of 13.6 per 1,000 population which is lower than the rate for England and Wales in 1971, (16.0) and also lower than the average rate (14.8) for the borough for the five years 1966 to 1970.

STILLBIRTHS

There were 9 stillbirths; the stillbirth rate being 17.0 per 1,000 live and stillbirths as compared with 18.0 in 1970 and 5.0 in 1969. The average rate for the five years 1966 to 1970 was 15.5.

INFANT MORTALITY (See Tables I and II)

During 1971 there were 6 deaths of infants under one year of age. This gives an infant mortality rate of 11.0 per 1,000 live births.

The infant mortality rate for the borough in 1970 was 28.0 and the average rate for the five years 1966 to 1970 was 24.0. The rate for England and Wales in 1971 was 18.0.

The neo-natal deaths (the number of deaths occurring during the first four weeks in life) were 4 giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 8.0 per 1,000 live births as compared with 18.0 in 1970. The average rate for the five years 1966 to 1970 was 16.6.

The peri-natal deaths (the number of stillbirths (9) plus the number of deaths occurring during the first week of life (4) were 13, giving a peri-natal mortality rate of 24.0 per 1,000 live births for 1971 as compared with 36.0 in 1970.

DEATHS (See Tables I to IV)

There were 600 deaths at all ages during the year compared with 640 in 1970.

The crude death rate was 15.6 per 1,000 population as compared with 16.2 in 1970. The "comparability factor" for Eccles for 1971 is 0.97. When this factor is multiplied by the crude death rate, an adjusted death rate of 15.1 is obtained. This can be legitimately compared with the adjusted death rate of any other area.

There were 29 deaths from pneumonia and 26 from bronchitis and emphysema. Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus were 26 compared with 39 in 1970, and deaths from other forms of cancer were 74 as against 78 in 1970.

There were 14 deaths of children under 15 years of age and 426 of persons aged 65 and over.

Accidental deaths totalled 17 compared with 19, 15, 21, 22 and 16 in the previous five years. Five were caused by falls, 7 by motor vehicles, 3 by drowning and 2 due to other causes.

The diagram on page 10 shows (a) the breakdown of deaths by principal causes, (b) the crude death rates per 1,000 population and (c) the percentage of each grouping.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (See Table I)

There were no deaths attributable to childbirth during the year

CANCER (See Table III)

The number of deaths, due to this cause (including leukaemia) in recent years is as follows :-

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Cancer of stomach	9	14	15	14	10
Cancer of lung, bronchus	33	30	34	39	26
Cancer of breast	11	4	5	9	12
Cancer of uterus	4	4	3	7	3
Cancer of other sites	68	61	46	40	44
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	5	2	2	5
	<hr/> 126 <hr/>	<hr/> 118 <hr/>	<hr/> 99 <hr/>	<hr/> 117 <hr/>	<hr/> 100 <hr/>

The cancer mortality rate for 1971 is 2.60 per 1,000 compared with 2.96 per 1,000 in 1970. The national rate for 1971 is 2.39 per 1,000. The 26 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus give a mortality rate in Eccles from this cause of 0.67 per 1,000 which is higher than the national rate of 0.63 per 1,000.

It is pleasing to report that for the first time for a number of years deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus decreased.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (See Tables V and VI)

There were 84 cases of infectious diseases notified during 1971 as compared with 342 in 1970. This would appear to be the lowest number ever notified in the borough.

Distribution of these cases in the various age groups and the various wards in the borough is shown in Table V. The infectious diseases notified in 1971 can be compared with notifications for the preceding 21 years.

TUBERCULOSIS

Statistics relative to the incidence of tuberculosis are given in Tables VII, VIII and IX. Six cases of tuberculosis (all respiratory) were notified during the year.

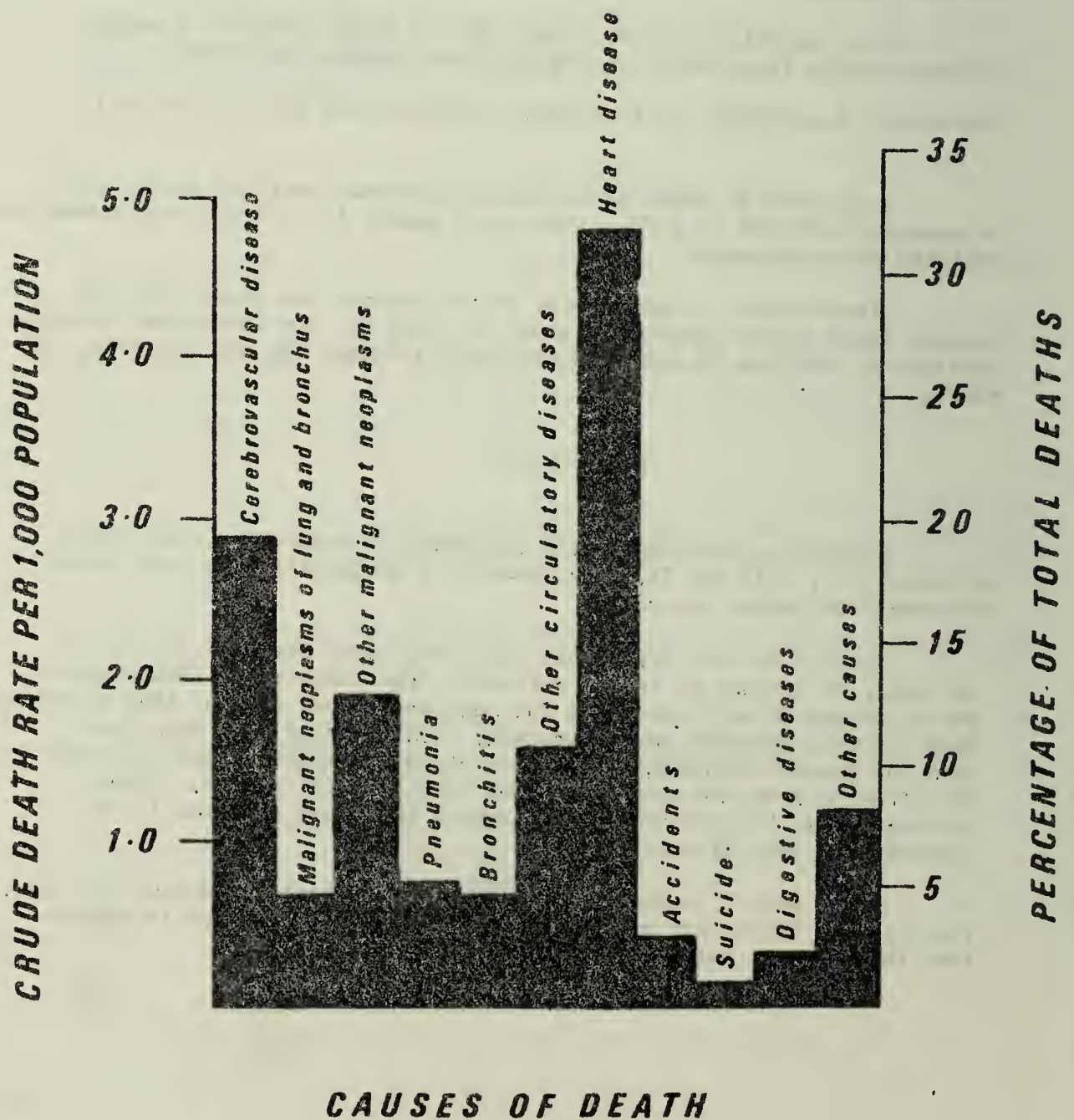
It will be seen from Table VIII that there were, at the end of the year, 45 persons in Eccles suffering from respiratory tuberculosis and a further 22 suffering from the non-respiratory form of this disease. These figures compared very favourably with those of 1955 when there were 237 persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis and a further 53 suffering from the non-respiratory form of this disease. These figures stress the tremendous development which has occurred in the treatment of this disease.

There were 3 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis during the year. This gives a death rate of 0.077 per 1,000 population which is higher than the national rate for 1971, of 0.029.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES 1971

*RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
AND
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS*

*CRUDE DEATH RATE
15.6 PER 1,000 POPULATION*



VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The following protective procedures are carried out free of charge at County Council clinics and by general practitioners at their surgeries.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus

Three injections are given at intervals of not less than one month.

The following figures show the number of children who were immunised :

	Primary	Reinforcing
Children protected during 1971 against -		
Diphtheria	396	564
Whooping cough.	336	55
Tetanus... ..	402	553
Measles... ..	204	-
Total diphtheria immunisations in 1970	384	260

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

During the year under report, the number of persons who received primary vaccination was 405 compared with 379 in the previous year, and the number of persons who were given reinforcement doses was 565 compared with 232 in 1970.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Under arrangements made by the County Council, parents of secondary school children may be invited to consent to their children being skin-tested for susceptibility to tuberculosis, and to their being vaccinated against tuberculosis with B.C.G. vaccine, if the skin-test shows them to be susceptible to this disease. During 1971, 1,090 school-children were skin-tested in this manner, 958 were found to be susceptible to tuberculosis and all of these were vaccinated with B.C.G. Any questions about B.C.G. should be raised with the School Medical Officer at the clinic.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 47 of the 1948 Act, as amended, gives power to remove compulsorily, to hospital or other place, persons who are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from others, proper care and attention, and are (a) suffering from grave chronic disease or (b) aged, infirm, or physically incapacitated and are living in insanitary conditions.

It was necessary to take action on one occasion during the year in accordance with the above section. A lady of 69 was removed to "The Withies" a local Lancashire County Council residential home.

Section 50 of the 1948 Act, as amended, imposes on the local authority the duty of causing to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died in its area, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body will be made otherwise than by the authority.

It was necessary on two occasions during the year to take action in accordance with the above section. The first case was a man of 60 who had committed suicide and the other case was a lady of 55. In both these cases, no suitable arrangements had been made for the disposal of the body, and the local authority took over this responsibility. In both cases the assets of the deceased were sufficient to pay for the funeral expenses.

SAFETY IN THE HOME

The Eccles Home Safety Committee met on four occasions during the year. All meetings were well attended.

A wide variety of home safety topics were discussed and action taken in respect of dangerous toys. In two of these cases the Home Office had obtained undertakings from the manufacturers that they would modify the design of those toys or withdraw them from sale.

At the close of the June meeting, Mr. W. Bennett of the St. John Ambulance gave an excellent and informative demonstration on the methods of resuscitation.

In June, 1971 the Public Health Department organised a Clean Food/Clean Air Exhibition in the Town Hall. The Home Safety Committee were allocated space in the exhibition and, with the invaluable help of the Lancashire County Council Health Education Unit, a stand was erected, the theme of which was accidental poisoning in the home. Over 1,000 people visited the exhibition of whom 250 were school children from Senior Schools in the area.

These school children attended in organised parties and all received short talks on home safety in general and the dangers of poisons in particular.

Delegates from the Committee attended the quarterly meetings of the Lancashire and Cheshire Area Home Safety Council and the National Home Safety Congress held in Scarborough.

The Annual General Meeting of the Committee was held in the Town Hall, Eccles on 20th January, 1972. Following the Annual General Meeting a Public Meeting was held at which the Mayoress of Eccles (Councillor Mrs. C.D. Rhodes, J.P.) presided. The guest speaker was Mrs. Margaret E. Wits, Deputy Health Education Officer to the Lancashire County Council. Mrs. Wits gave an interesting and enlightening talk on the structure and functions of the County Health Education Unit.

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. J.W. Box, Honorary Secretary to the Committee, for his invaluable work during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

I. Services provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

1. HOSPITALS

Bridgewater Hospital provides beds for chronic sick and mental cases. The Borough is served, in the main, by the following hospitals.

- (a) General - Hope Hospital, Salford; Salford Royal Hospital and Park Hospital, Davyhulme.
- (b) Infectious Diseases - Ladywell Hospital, Salford; Monsall Hospital, Manchester.
- (c) Maternity - Hope Hospital, Salford; Eccles and Patricroft Hospital, Eccles, and Park Hospital, Davyhulme.

2. TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES

While certain aspects of this work, more particularly the domiciliary visiting of cases and contacts, come within the province of the Divisional Medical Officer, the Regional Hospital Board does provide the following :-

- (a) Chest Clinic, Hope Hospital, Salford. New cases, referred by their family doctors, attend by appointment.
- (b) Mass Miniature Radiography Surveys are carried out periodically in the District. The Board's No. 2 Unit which is based at Monsall Hospital, visits the Corporation Road Clinic, Eccles, once a month.

3. VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC

St. Luke's Clinic, 11, Duke Street, Liverpool Road, Manchester, 3.

I. Services provided by the Local Health Authority.

Eccles is one of the three constituent districts of Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 15, which in addition includes the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury and the Urban District of Worsley.

The services which are provided by the County Council are as follows :-

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children: this includes ante-natal and child welfare clinics, dental care, and the distribution of welfare foods.
2. School Health Service
3. Midwifery
4. Health Visiting
5. Home Nursing
6. Vaccination and Immunisation
7. Ambulance Service
8. Prevention of illness, care and aftercare; this includes the chiropody service, health and education, and the loan of nursing equipment.

Your Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity as Divisional Medical Officer, is the Officer locally responsible for the administration of these services, and any enquiry in regard to them should be addressed to him :-

Dr. W.J. ELWOOD, D.P.H.,
Divisional Medical Officer,
Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 15,
33, Green Lane, PATRICROFT - Telephone 789 2651.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

A brief resumé of the above services as available to residents in Eccles is given below :-

SERVICES	CENTRE	HOURS OF ATTENDANCE
ANTE-NATAL & POST NATAL	School Clinic, Corporation Road, Eccles.	Wednesday 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
CHILD WELFARE. ...	1. School Clinic, Corporation Road, Eccles. 2. St. Mary Magdalene's School, Catherine Street, Winton. 3. Trinity Methodist Church, Alexandra Road, Eccles.	Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
DENTAL... ..	School Clinic, Corporation Road, Eccles.	By appointment.
VACCINATION, AND IMMUNISATION.. ...	School Clinic, Corporation Road, Eccles.	By appointment
MINOR AILMENTS ...	School Clinic, Corporation Road, Eccles.	Monday & Thursday only. 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Medical Officer in attendance Monday.
OPHTHALMIC	School Clinic, Corporation Road, Eccles.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer.
ORTHOPAEDIC... ..	School Clinic, Corporation Road, Eccles.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer.
ORTHOPTIC	School Clinic, Corporation Road, Eccles.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer.
SPEECH THERAPY ...	School Clinic, Corporation Road, Eccles.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Persons of any age may arrange to be vaccinated by their family doctor.

MIDWIFERY

The following are the names and addresses of the midwives practising in Eccles as at the date of writing :-

Miss P. Drinkwater	32, Chorley Road, Swinton	794 0674
Mrs. J. Hyde	9, Park Road, Salford	789 2760
Mrs. M. Mitchell	10, Fletcher Ave., Clifton... ..	794 2503
Mrs. M. Ryan	36, Brookhouse Ave., Eccles.. ...	789 2447

HEALTH VISITORS

The services of the following health visitors are available in Eccles as at the date of writing :-

Miss P.A. Atkins)	
Miss K. Bell)	
Mrs. M.D. Farmer ... ..	)	School Clinic, Corporation Road, Eccles
Miss G.M. Geraghty... ..	)	789 1724
Mrs. H. Halladay)	
Mrs. H. Steele..)	
Miss N. Wilkinson)	

HOME NURSES

The Home Nurses normally work under the direction of the family doctor. The names and addresses and telephone numbers of the Home Nursing Sisters are :-

Mrs. N.T. Barlow, 16, Clandon Avenue, Eccles	789 3907
Mrs. A. Basson, 23, Edenfield Lane, Worsley	794 4427
Mrs. M.T. Devine, 10, Bowker Street, Little Hulton	790 3317
Mrs. E. Fulton, 766, Liverpool Road, Eccles	789 2808
Mrs. M. Halliday, 36, Clarendon Road, Eccles	789 3009
Mrs. O'Donoghue, 18, Eccles Road, Swinton	794 2665
Mrs. M.J. Thornily, 74, New Lane, Eccles	789 1574
Mrs. E. Turner, 26, The Nook, Winton, Eccles	789 1646
Male Nurse: Mr. I. Hargreaves, 4, Park Road, Little Lever, Bolton	37 - 76984

AMBULANCE SERVICE

In an emergency anyone may call an ambulance, by going to the nearest telephone and dialling 999.

In non-urgent cases request for ambulance transport can only be made by a doctor, midwife, responsible hospital official or dentist.

The telephone number is : 794 4343.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

A Chiropody Service is available for those who are aged, for registered handicapped persons and for expectant mothers. Applications should be made to the School Clinic, Corporation Road, Eccles.

II. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LANCASHIRE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Enquiries regarding these services should be addressed to the Secretary, Lancashire Executive Council, 42, West Cliff, Preston. Lists showing the names of family doctors, dentists, pharmacists and opticians who are under contract with the council can be seen at any Post Office or Public Library.

V. PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory is situated at the Withington Hospital, Didsbury, Manchester, 22.

The results of samples and specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service are set out in Tables XVII, XVIII, and XX in the Appendix.

V. PUBLIC BATHS

There are two swimming baths, the larger pool containing approximately 60,000 gallons and the smaller pool 40,000 gallons. The water from both pools, which is obtained from mains supply, is circulated by an electrically operated pump to three 8 ft. Bell's pressure filters which are capable of dealing with 24,000 gallons per hour. En route to the filters the water is chlorinated and alum added. After filtration, soda is added, and the water is heated and aerated. The whole of the water in the two baths can be passed through in four hours. The treatment of the water is controlled by regular estimations of the pH value and the amount of available chlorine. In addition to the two bathing pools, there are 16 slipper baths for males and 5 for females.

It is the duty of the Public Health Department to ensure that the water in the swimming baths is safe for bathing. In consequence samples of water from both plunges are taken for chemical and bacteriological examination. The results of these samples taken during the year are shown in Tables XVIII and XX(c).

Sauna Baths, opened to the public on 24th July, 1967 have proved to be so popular that an appointments system has been introduced; at the present time an average of 200 people are attending each week. A comprehensive ticket for the complete treatment which includes a sauna bath, body shampoo, vibro body massage and sun-ray treatment costs 50p from Monday to Friday and 63p on Sunday.

VI. SERVICES PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

The Eccles Old People's Welfare Association provides a "Daily" Club, situated in Church Road, Eccles, which provides mid-day meals for elderly people. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. J.E. Greasby, 4, Nasmyth Road, Eccles. There are eight "Over 60" Clubs in the area, all affiliated to this association.

PERMISSIVE PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Parts 2, 3 and 4)
 Eccles Corporation Act, 1901
 The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Part 7 Sections 85 and 86)
 Borough of Eccles (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1924
 Public Health Act, 1925 (Part 2)
 Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 (Section 1)
 Food & Drugs Act, 1955 (Sections 16 and 22)
 Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1968 (Sections 14-18)
 Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1971 (Sections 18 and 19)

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH

Good Rule and Government (Spitting)	6th August, 1920
Control of Dogs at Night Time	28th April, 1927
Smoke Abatement	16th December, 1929
Good Rule and Government (Littering)	4th December, 1931
Common Lodging Houses	9th March, 1934
Nuisances	9th March, 1934
New Streets	1st June, 1939
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of food etc. ...	26th March, 1950
Fouling of Footways by Dogs.. ...	1st June, 1952
Slaughter Houses	1st October, 1956
Good Rule and Government of the Borough and prevention of nuisances	1st August, 1959
Pleasure Grounds	1st April, 1962
Hairdressers and Barbers	1st September, 1962
Public Conveniences	1st April, 1965
Building Regulations, 1965	1st February, 1966
Shouting in any street or public place at night..	1st March, 1966

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF ECCLES

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As in previous years, I have made comment on the many and varied aspects of the work of the department, and included a number of statistical tables at the end of the report. I have gone into the problems of pollution of the environment in some detail. Interest in this subject grows, more so since the Council of Europe held a Parliamentary Symposium on Environmental Health in Stockholm (1971), and the 1972 United Nations Conference on the human environment which was attended by delegates from most countries.

The staff remained at full strength during the year - not for many years have I had to report unfilled vacancies - and few authorities in the area are in this position. The oft-quoted "technological advancement" - in such subjects as air and noise control, housing and safety, health and welfare - are leading to specialisation. More and more authorities are appointing specialists - with increased salaries, of course. A decision whether to retain such staff members must be considered as and when necessary.

The survey of all houses-in-multiple-occupation, and the enforcement of legal obligations, coupled with the Regulation and Regulatory Scheme which came into force early in the year, led to a great improvement in these houses. This type of accommodation, unless strictly controlled, causes more misery and social problems than any other form of housing. Although conditions in Eccles are, generally speaking, reasonable compared with the larger towns, strict control is necessary and will be imposed.

On housing conditions in general, a special report will be presented to the council in the very near future, following the completion of the detailed survey of the borough commenced in June, 1972. I would repeat and emphasise my remarks in this report last year - that slums will be a thing of the past in Eccles, only if there is continual surveillance, repair and improvement of the ageing stock of houses, always bearing in mind that the standards of today are never the standards of the future. With reorganisation, major problems will arise - the competition for limited financial resources will be fierce - but environmental health is the foundation upon which all other social services are built.

The Eccles Council have decided, in agreement with the four other local authorities in the new Metropolitan District 12(e), that the whole of the district will be the subject of smoke control orders before the 1st April, 1974.

The reorganisation of local government is approaching fast. Senior officers of all departments are co-operating, as members of project groups, most of them multi-disciplinary, in an effort to lessen the burden which will fall upon newly elected members and officers in their efforts to make a real success of reorganisation, the objectives being to continue the present service to the people, and to provide a more efficient service in the future. Whatever the future holds for members of my department, and myself, I know we shall combine to work in the cause of 'environmental health' for the benefit of the people whom we serve.

I would thank my Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support during the year. The Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Elwood) has been only too willing to give advice and support. My own staff, from deputy to junior, have given of their best.

Today, it is fashionable to think of the activities of the council in 'multi-disciplinary' terms. In public health administration, co-operation with other departments has always been essential, and I am grateful for the co-operation and advice so readily forthcoming from my fellow officers.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD MARTIN

Chief Public Health Inspector

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

1. HOUSING

(a) SLUM CLEARANCE (TABLE XII)

Details of Clearance Areas and individual unfit houses in respect of which orders were operative at the end of 1971 will be found in Table XII.

Since 1955, 2,983 houses have been demolished or closed or were awaiting demolition at the end of the year. Of the 623 houses included in the 1968/73 Clearance Programme, there remained 287 houses to be dealt with at the end of 1971.

It was proposed to deal with these houses

(a) Under the Housing Acts	200
(b) To be repaired and improved	87
	<hr/>
	287
	<hr/>

In the provisional clearance programme for the years 1968/73 there were included 426 houses as being possibly suitable for repair and improvement. Of these, 20 houses have been demolished, 32 houses are to be demolished for Loop Road/Industrial use and other development and 61 houses have been dealt with under the Housing Acts - a total of 113 houses.

There remains 313 houses which were considered suitable for repair and improvement.

Some of the houses have been repaired etc., some have been brought into the proposed Slum Clearance programme, others are being considered further as probably suitable for repair and improvement.

(b) DEFECTS AND REPAIR (TABLES XIII AND XIV)

During the year 7,457 houses were inspected; 8,392 inspections were made. Complaints investigated totalled 337. A total of 128 houses were improved and repaired and made fit for human habitation.

There has been a steady decline in complaints relating to major defects of repair, since most of the "poor quality" houses have been demolished. Consequently, more attention can be paid to the prevention of the deterioration in dwelling houses by the repair and improvement of those houses. It was not necessary to initiate legal proceedings during the year.

(c) RENT ACTS, 1957 and 1965

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year. The Rent Officer for Area No. 12 (which includes Eccles) is Mr. W. Hargreaves, 116A, Church Street, Eccles (Telephone 061 789 1632).

(d) HOUSING ACT, 1969 (TABLE X)

Rent Control and Qualification Certificates

Under the Housing Act, 1969 the owner of a house subject to a controlled tenancy may obtain a Qualification Certificate from the Council. This certificate will enable the house to be taken out of rent control and the tenancy will become "regulated" and a fair rent can be fixed by the rent officer. This rent may be greater than the controlled rent. Unless the increase is very small it is obtained by a number of annual increases.

This certificate is only issued if the house is in a good state of repair (having regard to its age, location, character,) and has all the standard amenities. A very large proportion of houses have not been up to standard and the practice has been to send to the owner a schedule of works required and to postpone adjudication on the application until the house was put into proper repair. Where a house lacks one or more of the basic amenities a "provisional qualification certificate" must be obtained before the provision of the amenity (by means of a standard grant) is commenced. At the same time the house must be brought into a good state of repair before the rent can be increased. This can only be done by having it registered with the rent officer.

Applications for Qualification Certificates under this Act reduced in number, and during the year 99 applications had been received compared with 221 in 1970.

N.B. The procedure has been modified by the Housing Finance Act, 1972.

(e) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

During the year statutory notices in accordance with Section 16 Housing Act, 1961 (as amended by the Housing Act, 1969) were served on the owners of 57 houses in multiple occupation. These notices required the execution of works to provide satisfactory means of escape in the case of fire from the houses.

The Borough of Eccles (Registration of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Informatory and Regulatory Scheme, 1970 came into force on the 1st February, 1971. It is the duty of every person who owns and/or collects rents or payments from lettings or lodgings in houses in multiple occupation within the borough to register such houses with, and to give details of ownership and occupancy to the local authority. There are 90 such houses registered with the local authority.

(f) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The 1961 Census stated that 3,506 households in the borough had not the exclusive use of hot and cold water taps, fixed baths and water-closets. Of these 2,040 households were entirely without hot water and 2,929 without fixed baths.

This number has reduced considerably but there are still 1,692 households without certain of the basic amenities listed below, in addition to certain lettings in houses-in-multiple-occupation.

Information about improvement grants is given in the booklets "Money to Modernise your Home" and "House Improvements and Rents" obtainable from this department.

The Housing Act, 1969 made the improvement of houses a more attractive proposition by introducing larger grants. The Housing Act, 1971 enhanced these opportunities by increasing the amount of grant from 50% to 75%, of the approved cost of the works in the designated "Intermediate Areas". Eccles has been designated as an "Intermediate Area" with the increased grants being available from 28th April, 1972 to the 23rd June, 1974.

(i) IMPROVEMENT GRANT

These are paid at the discretion of the local authority (and were previously referred to as "Discretionary Grants") for thorough improvement to a high standard or the complete conversion of buildings into flats. To qualify for such a grant the improved dwelling must comply with the "12 point" standard laid down. The grant now payable is up to three-quarters of the approved estimated cost up to a maximum of £1,500 per house or flat. However, where flats are provided by the conversion of a house or building of three or more storeys, the maximum grant is £1,000 per flat.

(ii) STANDARD GRANT

These are paid to help meet the cost of improving houses, by providing (for the first time) any of the standard amenities. The maximum amount of grant now payable on the provision of an amenity is as follows :-

(a) Fixed bath or shower in a bathroom	£ 45
(b) Wash hand basin	£ 15
(c) Sink	£ 22.50
(d) Hot and cold water supply at a fixed bath or shower	£ 67.50
(e) Hot and cold water supply at a wash hand basin	£ 30
(f) Hot and cold water supply at a sink	£ 45
(g) Water closet	£ 75

In certain circumstances additional grants may be paid.

To qualify for a standard grant, to which owner occupiers or landlords are entitled

- (a) the amenities must be provided for the exclusive use of the occupants,
- (b) the house must have been in existence before 3rd October, 1961, and
- (c) the local authority must be satisfied that the house has a life exceeding 15 years.

(iii) SPECIAL GRANT

These grants are available for the basic improvement of houses in multiple occupation and are paid at the discretion of the local authority. The amount of maximum grant is based on half the cost of the improvement work and depends on the amenities installed.

During 1971, 8 applications were received for improvement grants and 295 for standard grants. Work was completed at 89 houses.

(g) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

In December, 1969, a report on the environment and amenities in the Station Road Area of the Trafford Ward was submitted to the General Purposes (Special) Sub-Committee of the Council.

The area comprises 296 houses, a nursery school, 16 lock-up garages, a post office and a bank. There are also 18 houses included in the current clearance programme adjacent to the area.

Although no further action has been taken in respect of the Barton Ward Improvement Areas declared under the Housing Act, 1964, the standard of improvements is increasing at a reasonable rate.

More landlords than ever before are taking advantage of the standard grants. All houses which are not likely to be the subject of slum clearance procedure or to be needed for highway or other re-development should have these amenities. Arrangements are also being made continually with owners of individual blocks of property to secure proper repair and improvement. This seems a worthwhile way of progressing. Even if the area cannot be classified as a General Improvement Area, certain steps may be taken to improve the appearance of the area.

Under the Housing Act, 1969, a new procedure for deciding rents was introduced, details of which can be seen earlier in the report.

(h) DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES

(1) Disinfection

Disinfection of premises is carried out using a germicidal spray.

(2) Disinfestation

A total of 193 premises, of which 78 were houses owned by the Corporation, were treated by the Pests Officer to eradicate insect pests.

(i) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN DWELLING HOUSES

There are in the Borough :-

Fresh water flushed closets	18,190
Waste water flushed closets	1
Pail closets	18
Dustbins... ..	16,125
Baths.	12,279

The pail closets are, with one exception, at houses and farms in the Barton Moss Area. Manchester Corporation, the owners of the land, have constructed small sewage disposal plants to serve suitable groups of premises in the area. It is hoped that the majority of these pail closets will be replaced in the next few years.

2. ADMINISTRATION (TABLES XIII AND XIV)

During the year 24,199 primary inspections or enquiries and 3,606 revisits were made. The number of defects or nuisances discovered was 6,640 and defects or nuisances remedied or abated totalled 5,854. 265 informal letters or notices were sent out and 38 statutory notices were served as detailed below.

Act and section under which served	No. Served in year	No. Abated in year	Prosecutions
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	3	3	-
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	4	3	-
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec.93-105	12	11	-
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17	5	5	-
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 26	15	27	-
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 18	1	1	-
	38	50	-

During the year, information was given in respect of 829 Land Charge Searches, and 76 personal enquiries relative to the "life" of houses in the borough were dealt with by the staff of the department. In addition, 290 inspections were carried out to supply information in respect of houses for which applications had been made for a Corporation mortgage.

3. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

General

Air pollution created by smoke and sulphur dioxide was not so prominent during the year. The south east of England has now achieved average winter smoke levels below the suggested safety level set by the Medical Research Council's air pollution unit (100 microgrammes of smoke per cubic metre of air sampled, expressed as "mg/m³"). In spite of high average sulphur dioxide levels, the opinion that this latter pollutant was not as important as was originally thought, especially in the absence of winter smoke levels above 100 mg/m³ was accepted.

Emphasis is now being placed upon "other pollutants" in our environment such as (1) lead and other metals, (2) various chemicals and toxic substances from the total emissions from scheduled processes controlled by H.M. Alkali Inspectorate, (3) "fly tipping" or indiscriminate dumping of toxic wastes and wastes causing a nuisance by giving off offensive odours, and (4) pollution by noise. None of these pollutants are of recent origin, some have been with us for many years. A greater awareness of the environment by the public generally, and more sophisticated techniques of detection and analysis have played their part in highlighting these "new" problems. As these "other pollutants" will become more frequently discussed in the next few years, it is considered advisable to elaborate and to detail the present position.

1. Lead and other Metals

Inorganic compounds of lead and other metals are more of a problem to an authority in whose area is an industry which manufactures or uses these metals in manufacturing processes. Nationally, the attention has been on the organic compounds of lead, especially tetra-ethyl-lead (T.E.L.) which is added to motor spirit as an anti-knock agent. Some 9,000 tonnes is used annually for this purpose, with the possibility of an increase as more and more motor vehicles are brought into use. Many learned bodies have or are researching the problem and recent conclusions tend to minimise any fears about this type of pollution.

About a quarter of the T.E.L. used is retained in the engine and exhaust systems and the remainder is exhausted into the atmosphere. Of this half falls to the ground rapidly and is eventually washed away, leaving something in the order of 3,300 tonnes per annum remaining in the air we breathe. Measurements taken by staff of the Medical Research Council showed that lead levels were five times higher at ground level, (in Fleet Street, London), than on the roof of St. Bartholomews Hospital. Their conclusions had no serious suggestions that lead from petrol could be held responsible for any general medical disorders. This conclusion was also supported by the findings of the Department of Industrial Health of the University of Newcastle.

A change to lead-free petrol would increase the price of the fuel (about 1p per gallon) and also would reduce the miles per gallon obtained, thus leading to an overall increase in fuel used, and therefore increasing the amount of exhaust gases emitted, especially oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbons upon which research is being undertaken at this time.

2. Chemical and Toxic Substances from Registerable Processes

Many local authorities with registerable processes under the Alkali etc. Acts, in or near their areas have become concerned about smoke fumes and gases emitted from these processes, even though emissions are kept to a minimum having regard to the "best practicable means" clause. As new registerable processes are planned the inspectorate consults privately with the polluter, who may be required to install monitoring equipment (the inspectorate have no resources for obtaining measurements). The equipment and the measurements obtained are the private property of the polluter, who has "undertaken" not to cause pollution above an agreed level. The polluter supplies the information upon which the inspectorate assesses the effectiveness of the "best practicable means" devices installed. Is this method really effective? Would it not be more effective if information on the daily total emission of pollutants from the registerable processes was made available to the local authority?

Some of the larger local authorities have applied successfully for the transference of registerable processes to their control, and possibly after local government re-organisation is complete, more of the new larger authorities will have the resources to contemplate such action, or at least set up their own monitoring equipment to check pollutants emitted.

3. Disposal of Toxic and Offensive Waste

The indiscriminate tipping or disposal whether authorised or not (fly tipping) of highly dangerous or offensive wastes received much publicity during the latter part of the year. Many authorities have become concerned upon the discovery of such wastes in their area and they exerted much pressure in order to obtain legislation to combat this irresponsible menace. The penalties that could be invoked under the Public Health Act and the Civic Amenities Act were not a deterrent. The registration and control of the rapidly expanding trade waste removal firms and their disposal sites, and the notification of the movement of toxic or offensive materials, giving their exact nature and the proposed method of disposal, were just two of the provisions sought by local authorities.

Most of the toxic wastes "discovered" have come from processes which have been carried out for a number of years. Where have all these wastes found their resting places? Just how much have they contributed to the pollution of our environment? We shall probably never know. The Deposit of Poisonous Wastes Act of 1972 has been enacted quickly and codes of practice regarding disposal etc. of toxic wastes are being prepared.

4. Noise

Pollution by noise has been the source of much pressure from the public, because of jet planes with ever increasing power and noise, and the increase in air traffic, especially during the night, which cause distress and concern to persons residing near airports or along flight paths. The extension of motorways, some passing quite close to homes, and the general increase in traffic also came in for criticism. Noise nuisance complaints appear to be on the increase stemming mainly from industry, the operation of night shifts at factories, introduction of more and more mechanisation. The materials used in construction of new factory buildings leave a lot to be desired. Modern installations are designed nearer to the so called "standards" and even though they do not exceed these standards they can cause complaints to be made. A greater consideration at the planning stage of the amount of noise likely to be emitted from new factories etc., clubs and motorways is of utmost importance if we are to contain the ever-increasing background noise levels in our localities.

Local

Eccles experienced most of the above-mentioned types of pollution during the year, in addition to pollution from low level smoke and sulphur dioxide from dwellings not yet "smoke-controlled". In spite of great reductions in smoke and sulphur dioxide levels, over past years, the site at Lankro Chemicals Ltd., was shown to have one of the highest levels for sulphur dioxide in the north-western region. It was felt, however, that the sampling point (south side of the office block) may have been picking up low-level sulphur dioxide emissions from vessels berthed at Irwell Park Wharf and the wharf adjacent to the C.P.C. (U.K.) Ltd. Both of these are only a few hundred yards away from the site.

The smoke and sulphur dioxide levels over the year had not decreased as dramatically as in previous years. This was, no doubt, due to suspensions of smoke control areas during the winter, invoked because of expected shortages of solid smokeless fuels arising from the miners' strike.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

(a) Sections 1, 19 and 20 (Black and Dark Smoke Emissions in Excess of the Permitted Periods).

1,939 observations were made on chimneys of industrial premises and of shipping. Forty-eight black and dark smoke emissions were observed, 24 of these were in excess of the permitted periods allowed by law.

(b) Section 3 (Installation of New Furnaces) (1956 Act)

17 notifications of new furnace installations were received during the year; 3 of these were to replace one inefficient hand-fired furnace and two coke furnaces. Where possible a request to use fuels with little or no sulphur content was agreed.

<u>Type of fuel used</u>	<u>Sulphur Content</u>	<u>Number of furnaces</u>
Gas oil (26/35 seconds viscosity)	Less than 1%	14
Residual oil (950 & 3,500 seconds viscosity)	Average 2.8%	1
Gas	Nil	2
		<hr/> 17 <hr/>

The only furnace using a fuel with a high sulphur content discharged its combustion gases into a high chimney stack which preclude ground level concentrations which are prejudicial to health or a nuisance. Five firms were persuaded to use oil which had a lower sulphur content than originally proposed and the potential amount of sulphur dioxide emitted was reduced by 25%. One firm chose to use gas.

(c) Section 6 - Clean Air Act, 1968 - Chimney Heights

Plans for 15 new chimneys were examined during the year. The height of five of these chimneys was increased following representations made by the department.

(d) Section 11 and 15 - Smoke Control Areas (Clean Air Act, 1956)

15 Smoke Control Orders are now in operation and two more Orders have been confirmed. These will come into operation during 1972/73. Some 2,324 observations were carried out on premises in these smoke control areas.

The number of premises subject to operative smoke control orders is 10,387 (1st September, 1972). Of houses owned by the Corporation, over 1,000 are smokeless by condition of tenancy or by design. It is estimated that smoke emission from domestic sources has been reduced by 1,380 tons per year or 71% of the total smoke discharged within the borough prior to smoke control.

The Council have decided that all premises in the borough shall be in smoke-control areas by 1st April, 1974.

(e) Section 1 - Dark Smoke Emissions (Clean Air Act, 1968)
Section 16 - Smoke Nuisances (Clean Air Act, 1956)

Apart from domestic smoke (low level) the worst outstanding source is the burning of waste materials in the open - from scrap yards and demolition sites. It is an offence to emit dark smoke from industrial or trade premises (except from a chimney, which remains under control by the Clean Air Act, 1956). However, by the Clean Air (Emission of Dark Smoke) (Exemption) Regulations, 1969 there are certain exemptions e.g. burning of timber from demolition of a building " but only if
(a) no other reasonably safe and practicable method of disposal is available,
(b) the burning is carried out so as to minimise the emission of dark smoke, and
(c) that the burning is under continuous supervision. Burning on site is the best method of disposing of infested timbers. By adherence to a few simple rules, no nuisance or offence need be caused.

17 smoke nuisances and dark smoke emissions were reported to the Public Health Committee during the year. These concerned mainly demolition contractors and scrap metal dealers. There were two successful prosecutions for dark smoke offences arising from the burning of scrap materials for metal recovery.

(f) Other nuisances.

Action to abate four major nuisances were undertaken during the year.

(1) A "bad egg" odour which pervaded the whole town centre - traced to a hydrogen sulphide plant in Trafford Park.

(2) "Townsgas" odour which pervaded the Peel Green area - traced to Stretford Sewage Works. An odour additive used by North Western Gas Board experimental laboratory had been discharging into the sewerage system.

(3) "Townsgas" odour caused by illicit dumping of a P.V.C. waste. This odour was noticed in the Regent Street area of Eccles, and as far away as Monton Green and parts of Salford. It was traced to waste dumped on the tip of the Manchester Ship Canal Company.

(4) The alleged nuisance from an odour emanating from a factory in the Trafford Park area. Action to abate this nuisance is being taken in conjunction with the adjoining authorities of Salford and Urmston.

**CONTRAVENTIONS OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT
AND DARK SMOKE PERMITTED PERIODS REGULATIONS.**

Type of Contravention	Industrial boilers and furnaces				Vessels			
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>Dark Smoke</u>								
Smoke as dark as shades 2 and 3 on a Ringelmann Chart ..	21	12	16	11	3	1	2	8
<u>Black Smoke</u>								
Smoke as dark or darker than shade 4 on a Ringelmann Chart	2	2	3	2	4	-	1	3
<u>Prosecutions</u>								
Sec. 1 & 19 Clean Air Act, 1956.. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sec. 1 Clean Air Act, 1968.. .. .	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Contraventions of Clean Air Act Standards involving Crown property (not included above) (see note (a) below)	9	3	2	3	-	-	-	-
Dark smoke and Smoke nuisances (Clean Air Act, 1956 & 1968) not from boilers or furnaces (See note (b) below).	14	13	16	18	-	-	-	-

Notes: (a) Crown property is not subject to the provision of the Clean Air Act, but is expected to comply.

(b) These figures include smoke nuisances from (i) low chimneys, (ii) the burning of trade waste on open land and in badly-designed incinerators, (iii) firing complete houses by demolition contractors and (iv) burning-out of motor vehicles by scrap metal dealers.

Industrial Boilers, Furnaces and Incinerators.

Changes in Firing Methods

	Hand Fired			Mechanical Stokers (Coal)								
	Bituminous Coal	Solid Smokeless Fuel	Incinerators (refuse)	Sprinkler	Coking	Underfeed	Chain Grate	Pulverised fuel				
Numbers of industrial boiler furnaces and incinerators fired or heated by methods shown, before 1st January, 1957.	67	54	10	10	5	4	1	1	14	7	-	173
Numbers of industrial boiler furnaces and incinerators fired or heated by methods shown at 31st December, 1971.	-	2	5	-	2	8	-	-	175	25	4	221

During the year :-

- * 3 old and inefficient boilers and furnaces have been replaced.
- * 17 new boilers and furnaces have been installed.

Prior approval of New Furnace Installations (Section 3)

Application for approval received	Nil
Approval not sought	Seventeen

Chimney Heights (Section 6)

New chimneys-erected without amendment	Eleven
New chimneys-erected after amendment	Four

(d) Smoke Control Areas

The following table shows the position of the Council's Smoke Control Programme at the time of preparing this report..

Area No.	Brief Description of Area	TYPE OF PREMISES.				Acreage.	Date Operative
		Dwellings	Industrial	Commercial	Other		
	Smoke Control Areas No. 1A, 1B, 2 to 7, 8A, 8B, 9 to 11 have all been reported in full in previous reports and were in operation by 1.7.1970 Totals	7,896	94	361	375	2,547	
12	Monton and Park Ward (Part) Patricroft Ward (Part) bounded by Borough boundary with Swinton, Clifton branch railway, Eccles, Tyldesley and Wigan railway line	907	14	19	21	46	1.6.7
13	Irwell Ward (Part) bounded by Barton Lane, Church Street, Salters Lane, M/cr. Ship Canal & Warburton Street	389	5	33	30	98	1.9.7
14	Trafford Ward (Part) bounded by Liverpool Road, Lewis Street, Trafford Road & Renshaw Street	118	8	30	87	45	1.7.7
15	Monton & Park Ward (Part) bounded by Chatsworth Road, borough boundary with Swinton, Half Edge Lane, Victoria Crescent and Clarendon Crescent.	785	8	5	8	175	1.7.7
16	Part of Irwell & Trafford Wards bounded by Liverpool Road, Church Street, Oxford Street, Barton Lane, Warburton Street, M/cr. Ship Canal, Barton Road, Barton Lane, Trafford Road, Renshaw Street.	1,212	4	56	3	100	1.10.
17	Part of the Patricroft & Eccles Wards bounded by M/cr. to Liverpool railway line, Monton Road, Chadwick Road, Mather Road, Liverpool Road, Bridgewater Canal.	902	7	158	29	80	1.10.
18	Part of Monton and Park, Eccles Wards bounded by M/cr. to Liverpool railway line, Mather Road, Half Edge Lane, Victoria Crescent, Clarendon Crescent, rear of Snowdon Road (odds) and borough boundary with Salford.	747	-	10	15	166	1.6.7
	T O T A L S	13,036	140	672	568	3,257	

4. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD (Tables XVI to XXII)

(a) General

All the premises used for the manufacture, storage, preparation and sale of food were inspected during the year. Unsatisfactory conditions of premises or unhygienic methods discovered, were quickly remedied. The standard of the hygiene in the majority of the food premises in the borough is satisfactory, but a "food hygiene campaign" is planned for 1972.

During the year under review, 61 complaints were received in respect of food containing foreign bodies. All the complaints were investigated and reported to the Public Health Committee. Legal proceedings were taken on 15 occasions during the year.

Three prosecutions were taken under Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955; in all cases the defendants pleaded guilty. Fines of £10 and £20 respectively, with costs of £5 were imposed; the third defendant was given a conditional discharge on payment of costs of £15.

Ten prosecutions were taken in accordance with Section 2 of the Act. In each case the defendants pleaded guilty and fines ranging from £10 to £25 were imposed. In seven cases total costs amounted to £45, whilst in addition analyst's fees of £4.80 (in three cases) and £5.65 (in one case) were recovered.

Two prosecutions were taken for alleged contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970. One defendant pleaded guilty and a fine of £350 plus costs of £25 were imposed; the other defendant pleaded not guilty, but the case was proven and a fine of £50 imposed.

A "Clean Food - Clean Air" Exhibition was held in the Assembly Hall of the Town Hall from Tuesday, 15th June, 1971 to Saturday, 19th June, 1971. The exhibition was opened by the Deputy Mayor of Eccles (Councillor T. Cusack, J.P.).

The exhibition was manned continuously throughout this period by members of the staff of the Public Health Department. Pupils from secondary and grammar schools in the borough were taken around the exhibition and shown films dealing with clean air and clean food.

On the evening of Wednesday, 16th June, an invited audience attended a special film show dealing with house improvements, and films provided by the National Coal Board, North Western Electricity Board and the North Western Gas Board were shown. Photographs, posters, informative illustrations and leaflets etc., were also displayed. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Public Health Committee gave a short address to an audience of 34.

Over one thousand people attended the exhibition; students from Salford and as far afield as Whitefield were included in the visitors.

(b) Sampling of Food and Drugs (Table XVII)

During the year 126 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Borough Analyst. There were 20 samples of milk, 97 samples of other foods and 9 samples of drugs. The Borough Analyst reported 24 samples to be unsatisfactory. (See page 31).

The average composition of the 20 samples of milk was 3.67% fat and 8.87% non-fatty solids. The minimum requirements laid down are 3% fat and 6.5% non-fatty solids.

(c) Milk Supply (Tables XVII, XIX and XX).

All the samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, complied with the prescribed standards for their respective grades.

(d) Ice-Cream (Tables XVI, XVII and XX)

During the year 2 samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Both were satisfactory. No contraventions of the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959 were observed during the routine inspection of the various kinds of shops selling ice-cream. The majority of the retailers are supplied by the large and well-known manufacturers.

(e) Meat and Food Inspection (Tables XXI and XXII)

There are no slaughterhouses in the borough. The majority of the butchers obtain their meat supplies from the Manchester Wholesale Market, the fresh meat being supplied from the Manchester city abattoir.

(f) Hawkers of Foodstuffs

Hawkers are registered under either the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Acts of 1951 or 1968. There are 11 hawkers selling ice-cream and another 12 hawkers selling greengrocery, bread and confectionery, meat and shellfish. Vehicles used by the hawkers are regularly inspected.

Labelling and Composition of Foodstuffs

All samples submitted to the Borough Analyst are examined for contraventions of the Labelling of Food Order, 1963 and of the many other orders dealing with the composition of food. Food standards are continuously being reviewed by the various committees and legislation is generally up-to-date with modern practices.

SAMPLES OF FOODS REPORTED AS UNSATISFACTORY

Sample No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
558	Meat and Potato Pie Meat and Potato Pie Meat and Potato Pie	Samples had meat content of 7, 9 and 4 per cent respectively. Regulations require meat content of not less than 12½ per cent.	Discussions with manufacturers - recipes amended.
561	Cervelatwurst Extra)	Meat Content	Letter to retailer
562	Dorffler Frankfurters)	Satisfactory	
563	Dorffler Stramme Jungs)	Description & labelling in German, and should be in English	
585	Chicken Spread	Meat content of 60 per cent. Regulations require meat content of not less than 70 per cent.	Discussions with manufacturers
597	Hamburgers	Ingredients given as Scotch beef, onion, cereal, salt and spices. Should be described as beefburgers.	Discussed with manufacturers - no further action taken.
600	Crab Pate	Ingredients given as fish, crab, salmon rusk, fat, etc. Should be described as Fish Pate-Crab.	Discussions with manufacturers - no further action taken.
71	Pineapple Delight	Contained a "harvestman" spider.	Warning letter sent.
4/71	Sterilised Milk	Milk had been incompletely sterilised.	Letter to dairy.
71	Evaporated Milk	Contained several blackish oily deposits. Identified as used mineral grease.	Letters to manufacturer and retailer.
71	Portion of large white loaf.	Contained whitish flake of dried paint.	Legal proceedings instituted, but not taken due to inability to identify manufacturer.
0/71	Darm Cake	Part of cigarette and tobacco firmly embedded in barm cake.	Legal proceedings taken - Fined £10 with £5.65 costs
4/71	Denish Butter	Contained mould growth on inside of wrapper	Retailer warned and advised on storage methods
3/71	Meat & Potato Pie	Contained a brown house moth	Warning letter sent
0/71	Chinese Meal	Contained a common horse fly	Warning letter sent
2/71	Sliced Bacon	Alleged contained rodent excreta	Letter to retailer
71	Cheesey Crunchies	Contained a beetle (Harpalus rufipes)	Warning letter sent
4/71	Tinned Processed Peas	Flakes of plaster with paint film alleged to have been found in peas.	Warning letter sent
0/71	Fruit Pie	Contained a piece of glass	Baker warned
	Buttery Mashed Potato Mix) Buttery Mashed Potato Mix) Buttery Mashed Potato Mix)	Contained rodent excreta	Legal proceedings taken in conjunction with contraventions of Food Hygiene (Gen.) Regs.1970. Total fines of £350 & £25 costs.

5. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

SITUATION	ACCOMMODATION		
	Females	Males	
	W.C's	W.C's	Urinal Stalls
Bus Station, Lane End	6	3	6
Trafford Road	3	2	4
Peel Green	3	2	6
Winton Library	2	2	3
Barton Bridge, Barton Lane	3	2	6
Monton Green	3	2	3
Nelson Street	3	2	6
Central Area	5	2	6

The central area conveniences situated in the new shopping precinct are closed to the public during the night and on Sundays. This has assisted in keeping damage caused by vandalism to a minimum.

The other conveniences are never closed, and much damage is caused by the breaking of windows, removal of light fittings and damage to the sanitary appliances.

Many different ideas have been tried out to maintain the proper condition of the conveniences - a few have been successful.

6. MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

The cleansing and maintenance of the mortuary, which is situate in the Town's Yard at Patricroft, is the responsibility of the Public Health Committee. The mortuary provides cold storage accommodation for 6 bodies, a post mortem room, a viewing and reception room and a room for the surgeon. The mortuary was used for the reception of 98 bodies during the year.

7. CANAL BOATS

No boats carrying cargo through the town along the Bridgewater Canal are used for living accommodation. Many private pleasure craft are moored alongside the canal near to Barton Bridge - under the auspices of the Worsley Cruising Club.

8. DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

(a) Swine Fever

There were no outbreaks of this disease in Eccles during 1971. However, in June, 1971, a local pig keeper reported that one of his pigs had died overnight and six other pigs were sickly. As a precautionary measure the matter was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and a Veterinary Officer visited the piggery and carried out a post-mortem on the dead animal. The cause of death was pleuro-pneumonia combined with severe enteritis. There was no necessity for action to be taken therefore by the department restricting the movement of pigs from the piggery.

(b) Foot and Mouth Disease

There were no outbreaks of this disease in Eccles during 1971.

(c) Fowl Pest

There were no outbreaks of this disease in Eccles during 1971.

(d) Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

The principal requirements of this Order are that all "waste-food" intended for consumption by animals or poultry must be boiled for at least one hour on a plant duly licensed for this purpose by the Local Authority. There are three such plants in the borough. Only two of these plants are in regular use and regular inspections of the plants are carried out.

9. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 (Table XXVI)

The act requires every local authority to ensure, as far as practicable, that the district is kept free from rats and mice. Owners and occupiers of land and premises are required to take all the necessary steps to eradicate rodents, and to notify "substantial infestations" to the local authority.

The department employs a Technical Assistant who carries out the rodent extermination work. This service is provided free of charge to occupiers of private dwellings. Business premises are treated at the request of the owners or occupiers on a chargeable basis. During 1971 536 treatments were carried out and £225.81 was realised from treatments at business premises.

The treatment of the sewerage system in the borough is carried out by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Feral Pigeons

The Chief Public Health Inspector is licensed under the Protection of Birds Act, 1954 (Section 10 (1)) to use stupefying bait (alpha chloralose) for control of birds. Some work was undertaken following complaints from occupiers of premises.

10. OFFENSIVE TRADES

There were two offensive trades carried on in the borough, at the beginning of the year, but the offensive trade of rag and bone dealer, has been dis-continued.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Premises in Montonfields Road	Tripe boiler and tallow melter

11. HEALTH EDUCATION

Health education is pursued wherever possible, by advice on information given informally to members of the public or by formal lectures to interested organisations. Many students from schools, call at the department for information on projects they may be undertaking. The public health inspectors give lectures (on the environmental health services provided by this authority), to pupil nurses, social workers and midwives.

The pupils of the secondary schools in the borough visit an annual exhibition displaying the work of the departments within this authority.

A "Clean Food/Clean Air" Exhibition was held in the Town Hall in June, 1971.

12. ANIMAL WELFARE ACTS

The department is responsible for administering the following legislation.

- (1) Pet Animals Act, 1951.
- (2) Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963, and
- (3) The Riding Establishment Acts, 1964/1970.

The purpose of these acts is to ensure the health, welfare and safety of animals. Licenses were granted in respect of 4 pet shops and 1 animal boarding establishment.

13. SHOPS ACT, 1950 (Table XXV)

There were 738 occupied shops in the Borough at the end of the year. All the shops were visited to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Act. It was not necessary to take legal action during the year, although several warnings were given to shop-keepers in respect of hours of closing.

14. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During the year, 27 premises were registered in accordance with the Act. The table below shows the number of premises registered at the end of the year and the number of persons employed at these premises. A total of 362 primary visits, were made during the year. Most premises were satisfactory and contraventions of the act appear to be of a minor nature, e.g. failure to display an abstract of the act for the information of the employees, failure to provide thermometers and failure to provide adequate first-aid facilities. When such contraventions were discovered they were quickly remedied after informal action.

Premises		Employees		
Type	No.	Males	Females	Total
Offices	102	417	277	694
Retail Shops	255	349	782	1,131
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	19	588	1,548	2,236
Catering Establishments & Canteens.	62	185	248	433
Fuel Storage Depots	1	5	-	5
	439	1,544	2,955	4,499

Seventeen accidents, as shown in the table on page 35 were notified to the department during the year in accordance with Section 48 of the Act, which lays a duty on an employer to notify the local authority of fatal accidents and those which result in absence of 3 days or more.

Seven of these accidents occurred at a large mail order warehouse, and investigations revealed that the majority of these accidents were caused apparently through carelessness on the part of the employees concerned. None of the seventeen accidents proved fatal.

ACCIDENT TABLE

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Injury</u>	<u>Cause</u>
Mail Order Store	Female	53	Fracture of left wrist	Fall in Yard
Public House	Male	36	Bruised Shoulder	Empty barrel rolled back
Mail Order Store	Male	61	Injury to toe	Timber fell on foot
Cash & Carry Storage	Male	60	Strained Back	Lifting goods
Mail Order Store	Female	50	Sprain to right ankle.	Fall down steps
Mail Order Store	Female	54	Injury to head, neck, arms and legs.	Fall off ladders
Mail Order Store	Female	36	Bruised back	Slipped on staircase
Mail Order Store	Male	49	Bruised thigh and knee	Fall between vehicle and tailboard
Mail Order Store	Female	17	Laceration to left hand	Cutting string
Retail Shop	Male	17	Injury to left leg	Fall of container
Cash & Carry Store	Male	29	Crushed toe on right foot	Fork lift truck ran over foot
Cash & Carry Store	Female	45	Broken toe to right foot	Struck by fork lift truck
Cash & Carry Store	Male	23	Fractured bone to right foot	Slipped in a deep freeze chamber.
Cash & Carry Store	Female	51	Injury to back	Fall off trolley
Mail Order Store	Female	37	Injury to right hand	Hand in mixing machine
Mail Order Store	Male	50	Burns to neck and face	Lighting gas stove
Mail Order Store	Female	34	Laceration of forehead	Collided with post

All notifications were investigated - and advice, as appropriate, tendered to the Management.

15. HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

On the 1st September, 1962, bye-laws made by the council under Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961 came into operation.

The purpose of these bye-laws is :-

- (a) To secure the cleanliness of premises in which the business of hairdresser or barber is carried out.
- (b) To secure the cleanliness of instruments, towels, materials and equipment used in those premises.
- (c) To secure the cleanliness of hairdressers or barbers working in those premises.

Any person who offends against any of these bye-laws is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5.00.

There are 29 ladies' hairdressers, 14 gentlemen's hairdressers in the borough. All businesses have been inspected regularly and all are in a satisfactory condition.

17. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL (TABLES XXVIII to XXX)

(a) Refuse Collection

It is pleasing to report that all bins from domestic and trade premises were emptied weekly with the exception of the weeks which contained a public holiday. There have been "industrial rumblings" but none of these, fortunately, resulted in a withdrawal of labour, as happened in 1970.

The incentive bonus scheme, first introduced in 1956, has helped to ensure this weekly collection. The rate payers of the town have a right to expect an efficient service, and conversely the men who perform rather unenviable tasks have a right to a reasonable wage and conditions of service and the ratepayers must be prepared to foot the bill.

The estimated weight of refuse collected on the rounds during the year was 15,265 tons compared with 12,486 tons in 1970. In addition to the normal emptying of ashbins, there is an ever increasing demand for the removal of unwanted rubbish and this stretches the resources of the department to the limit. So much so that it is impossible to carry out these tasks during the normal working week. This has meant almost regular Saturday overtime working throughout the year. 4,096 requests of this nature were received during the year.

Staff absenteeism due to all causes, increased during the year, when 705 man-days were lost compared with 558 in 1970. Of this total 53 man-days were lost, mainly by one man, as a result of industrial injury. This absenteeism, allied to a greater holiday entitlement, has meant the employment of temporary labour particularly during the summer months in order to maintain full gangs on each round.

(b) Trade Refuse

Trade refuse is collected at weekly intervals from many business premises in the town and twice-weekly from the refuse stores in the Town Centre Shopping Precinct. This is a chargeable service and the income derived from this source during the year was £3,940 compared with £3,161 in 1970.

(c) Civic Amenities Act, 1967

Under Part III of the Act a local authority must :-

(i) Provide a place where refuse, other than business refuse, may be deposited free of charge to all local residents.

The Devonshire Road Depot and the Controlled tip have been so designated for a number of years. Few residents take advantage of this facility, perhaps because of the excellent collection service previously mentioned.

(ii) Remove and dispose of vehicles abandoned on any land or highway subject to certain provisions.

Abandoned or unwanted motor vehicles are collected for disposal by a local firm. Attempts are made to contact the owners of these vehicles, and if successful, they are charged with the cost of removal.

Despite the services previously referred to, and the publicity given to it, there are still a minority of the public who deposit their unwanted refuse on any convenient plot of spare land etc.

(d) The Municipal Ashbin Scheme

The scheme, which commenced in 1949, provides for the renewal and repair of ashbins for domestic premises. Since the inception of the scheme to the 31st March, 1972, 24,692 bins have been provided.

Galvanised bins of various sizes are purchased for use in the low-rise and multi-storey flats. Plastic bins of a $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. capacity are issued as replacements to all domestic and most commercial premises. These bins are proving to be an improvement on the old galvanised bins. They are lighter to handle and easier to cleanse. In view of the popularity of space heating by gas, electricity or oil, many residents request additional bins. Consequently, families consisting of 5 or more persons, are, where need is shown, issued with a second bin.

The use of bulk containers at many commercial premises over the last few years has increased considerably, and there are now 241 such containers in use. This has meant the purchase of specially adapted vehicles to empty these containers.

(e) Refuse Disposal

All refuse collected is disposed of at the controlled tip, which is situated in the area of the Worsley U.D.C. to the north-west of the Brookhouse Estate.

In addition to domestic refuse, the tip is used by the Highways, Parks and Works sections of the Corporation as the place for disposal of unwanted materials, as well as by local contractors. A total of 8,456 loads of these materials were tipped during the year.

The tipping of refuse and covering of the tip is carried out by the use of an International 125 'B' Loader. The covering of the tip is by the use of inert tipped refuse or by suitable materials delivered to the tip for disposal.

The new motorway leading from the clover leaf at the M.62/M.63 junction will pass through the tip. Constructional work is being carried out at the present time and this has meant the loss of valuable and irreplaceable tipping land. Tipping land in the area is at a premium and a great deal of thought is being given, prior to reorganisation, to the availability of suitable land.

Waste paper and cardboard waste are collected from commercial and industrial premises and taken to the Devonshire Road Depot for sorting and baling. The sale of this salvaged material produced an income of £1,127 during the year (see Table XXVIII) compared with £1,963 during the previous year.

TABLE I

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT FOR 1971 AND PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS

Year	Population Middle of Each Year	Live Births			Deaths (all causes)			Still Births			Maternal Mortality			Infant Mortality			
		No. Registered		Rate per 1,000 Pop'n	No. Registered		Rate per 1,000 Pop'n	No. Registered		Rate per 1,000 Pop'n	No. of deaths regis- tered		Rate per 1,000 Still Births	Total		Neo-Natal	
		No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n	No. of deaths regis- tered	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. of deaths regis- tered	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1971	38,430	523	13.6*	600	15.6*	9	17.0	-	0.00	5	4	11.0	5	4	8.0	-	-
1970	39,430	562	13.7	640	16.2	10	13.0	-	0.00	15	10	23.0	15	10	13.0	-	-
1969	39,830	597	15.0	554	15.9	3	5.0	-	0.00	12	11	20.1	12	11	13.0	-	-
1968	40,220	576	14.5	583	14.5	15	25.0	-	0.00	12	8	21.0	12	8	14.0	-	-
1967	41,400	631	15.2	602	14.5	9	14.0	-	0.00	20	10	52.0	20	10	15.3	-	-
1966	41,700	639	15.9	580	15.9	10	15.4	-	0.00	12	11	13.8	12	11	17.2	-	-
Average 5 years 1966/1970	-	-	14.8	-	14.6	-	15.5	-	0.00	-	-	24.0	-	-	16.6	-	-
England & Wales 1971	-	-	16.0	-	11.6	-	12.0	-	0.17	-	-	13.0	-	-	12.0	-	-

* Adjusted: Live birth-rate (comparability factor 1.04) = 14.1 per 1,000
Death rate (comparability factor 0.97) = 15.1 per 1,000

TABLE II

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and INFANT MORTALITYSingle Years and Average Rates for 5 Year Periods

Year	Population Mid-year Estimate	Live Births		Deaths		Infant Deaths	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1950	44,370	685	15.6	571	12.9	15	22.0
1951	43,700	619	14.2	603	13.8	18	29.0
1952	44,020	694	15.8	610	14.3	22	32.0
1953	43,780	708	16.2	734	17.3	24	34.0
1954	43,580	662	15.2	718	17.2	14	21.0
1950-54	-	-	15.4	-	15.1	-	27.6
1955	43,450	622	14.3	801	18.4	21	33.0
1956	43,420	690	15.9	740	17.0	7	10.0
1957	43,720	737	16.9	750	17.1	21	26.5
1958	43,600	770	17.7	828	19.9	25	32.5
1959	43,550	737	16.9	697	16.0	28	38.0
1955-59	-	-	16.3	-	17.5	-	28.4
1960	43,520	721	16.6	634	14.6	17	23.6
1961	43,210	738	17.1	627	14.5	13	17.6
1962	43,060	714	16.6	639	14.8	19	26.6
1963	42,850	742	17.3	566	13.2	10	15.5
1964	42,550	717	17.5	552	12.9	19	26.5
1960-64	-	-	17.0	-	14.0	-	21.5
1965	42,090	630	15.0	583	13.3	15	25.8
1966	41,700	639	15.9	580	13.9	12	18.8
1967	41,400	631	15.2	602	14.5	20	32.0
1968	40,220	576	14.3	563	14.5	12	21.0
1969	39,830	597	15.0	554	13.9	12	20.1
1965-69	-	-	15.1	-	14.1	-	23.5
1970	39,430	542	13.7	640	16.2	15	28.0
1971	38,430	523	13.6	600	15.6	6	11.0

TABLE III
BOROUGH OF ECCLES

Causes of death for the year 1971. Classified under the Headings of the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

No.	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Totals
1	Cholera	-	-	-
2	Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
3	Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	-	-	-
4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	-	-	-
5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	-	3
6	(1) Late effects of respiratory tuberculosis	-	-	-
	(2) Other tuberculosis	-	-	-
7	Plague	-	-	-
8	Diphtheria	-	-	-
9	Whooping cough	-	-	-
10	Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	-	-	-
11	Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
12	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
13	Smallpox	-	-	-
14	Measles	-	-	-
15	Typhus and other rickettsioses	-	-	-
16	Malaria	-	-	-
17	Syphilis and its sequelae	1	-	1
18	All other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
19	(3) Malignant neoplasm - Stomach	6	4	10
	(6) " " - Lung, bronchus	19	7	26
	(7) " " - Breast	-	12	12
	(8) " " - Uterus	-	3	3
	(10) Leukaemia	2	3	5
	(1,2,4,5,9,11) other malignant neoplasms	19	25	44
20	Benign neoplasms & neoplasms of unspecified nature	-	1	1
21	Diabetes mellitus	-	4	4
22	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	-	-	-
23	Anaemias	1	1	2
24	Meningitis	-	1	1
25	Active rheumatic fever	-	-	-
26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-	3	3
27	Hypertensive disease	1	7	8
28	Ischaemic heart disease	88	68	156
29	Other forms of heart disease	10	12	22
30	Cerebrovascular disease	45	67	112
31	Influenza	2	1	3
32	Pneumonia	10	19	29
33	(1) Bronchitis, and emphysema	22	4	26
	(2) Asthma	2	-	2
34	Peptic ulcer	1	2	3
35	Appendicitis	1	-	1
36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	3	4
37	Cirrhosis of liver	-	1	1
38	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2
39	Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
40	Abortion	-	-	-
41	Other complications of pregnancy	-	-	-
42	Congenital anomalies	2	1	3
43	Birth injury	3	-	3
44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	-	-	-
45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1	-	1
46	(1) Other endocrine, etc. diseases	-	1	1
	(2) Other diseases of blood	-	1	1
	(3) Mental disorders	-	-	-
	(4) Multiple sclerosis	-	-	-
	(5) Other diseases of nervous systems	1	2	3
	(6) Other diseases of circulatory system	29	32	61
	(7) Other diseases of respiratory system	2	4	6
	(8) Other diseases of digestive system	4	1	5
	(9) Other diseases of genito-urinary system	-	4	4
	(10) Diseases of the skin	-	-	-
	(11) Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	1	1
47	Motor vehicle accidents	5	2	7
48	All other accidents	5	5	10
49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	3	2	5
50	All other external causes	1	2	3
		293	307	600

TABLE IV

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS 1950 - 1971

Number of deaths in single years

Percentage distribution in five-year periods

Y E A R	AGE AT DEATH (YEARS)								T O T
	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65+	
1950 ...	15	3	4	6	6	29	158	350	571
1951 ...	12	-	1	1	4	34	150	395	603
1952 ...	22	4	2	2	8	33	153	386	610
1953 ...	24	2	1	3	5	25	183	491	734
1954 ...	14	1	-	2	2	28	140	531	710
1950-54.	2.87	.31	.25	.43	.77	4.61	24.22	66.54	100
1955 ...	21	-	1	3	3	24	183	566	801
1956 ...	7	1	5	2	2	29	152	542	740
1957 ...	21	1	1	5	5	34	157	526	750
1958 ...	25	2	-	2	3	29	161	607	829
1959 ...	20	2	1	2	3	29	161	471	697
1955-59.	2.67	.15	.20	.36	.40	3.89	21.33	71.00	100
1960 ...	17	2	2	8	2	24	180	399	634
1961 ...	13	1	1	1	4	17	142	448	627
1962 ...	19	1	2	1	4	28	148	436	639
1963 ...	10	1	-	2	5	22	130	396	566
1964 ...	19	-	3	1	3	13	145	368	552
1960-64.	2.58	.17	.27	.44	.59	3.45	24.68	67.82	100
1965 ...	15	-	2	5	4	18	141	398	583
1966 ...	12	2	-	3	3	24	131	405	580
1967 ...	20	3	1	3	8	19	139	409	602
1968 ...	12	1	-	2	1	19	144	404	583
1969 ...	12	-	3	2	6	19	125	387	554
1965-69.	2.48	.21	.21	.51	.75	3.42	23.42	69.00	100
1970 ...	15	-	2	3	3	23	122	472	640
1971 ...	6	2	-	6	6	13	141	426	600

TABLE VI
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS 1950 - 1971

Y E A R	Anthrax	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Acute Meningitis	Whooping Cough	Infective Jaundice	Measles	Poliomyelitis, paralytic	Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	Dysentery	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Food Poisoning	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Tuberculosis, respiratory	Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	Acute encephalitis	Malaria	
1950	-	-	3	72	-	132	-	413	-	2	3	-	3	4	52	7	-	-	0
1951	-	-	7	91	-	102	-	794	-	-	69	5	10	3	41	4	-	-	1,2
1952	-	-	-	33	-	101	-	448	1	-	5	-	2	2	30	11	-	-	3
1953	-	-	-	40	-	66	-	304	1	-	10	-	6	-	29	9	-	-	5
1954	-	-	-	41	-	230	-	82	1	-	304	-	43	1	34	4	-	-	4
1955	-	-	-	43	-	122	-	925	3	-	5	-	18	-	29	5	1	-	1,3
1956	-	-	-	56	-	116	-	60	5	2	67	-	15	2	20	1	1	-	3
1957	-	-	-	40	-	85	-	926	1	-	215	-	13	1	20	3	-	-	1,3
1958	-	-	-	15	-	80	-	44	2	-	213	-	13	-	15	3	-	-	2
1959	-	-	-	66	-	118	-	462	-	-	33	3	4	-	18	2	1	-	7
1960	-	-	-	122	-	71	-	764	-	-	50	3	-	-	15	1	1	-	1,0
1961	-	-	-	42	-	3	-	321	3	-	137	-	9	-	11	2	-	-	5
1962	-	-	-	39	-	3	-	446	-	36	-	-	9	-	17	2	-	-	5
1963	-	-	-	20	-	44	-	385	-	-	-	-	3	-	13	-	1	-	4
1964	-	-	-	22	-	62	-	393	-	-	59	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	5
1965	-	-	-	66	-	9	-	145	-	-	10	7	3	-	11	1	-	-	2
1966	-	-	-	82	-	5	-	582	-	-	12	-	1	-	12	2	-	-	6
1967	-	-	-	28	-	64	-	113	-	-	110	-	6	-	14	3	-	-	3
1968	1	-	-	25	-	11	68	216	1	-	9	-	3	-	5	1	-	1	3
1969	-	-	-	93	5	3	102	90	-	-	4	-	5	-	5	1	1	-	3
1970	-	-	-	24	4	16	19	264	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	3	1	-	3
1971	-	-	-	7	3	14	6	32	-	-	9	-	7	-	6	-	-	-	

TABLE VII
TUBERCULOSIS, NEW CASES AND DEATHS, 1971

AGE PERIODS (Y E A R S)	* NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
T O T A L S	1	5	-	-	3	-	-	-
	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
	6				3			
Rates per 1,000 population	0.155		0.000		0.077		0.000	
	0.155				0.077			
England and Wales Rates per 1,000	0.107		0.053		0.025		0.004	
	0.240				0.029			

* New cases include all primary notifications and any other NEW cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year, but do not include Inward Transfers.

TABLE VIII
TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases on Register, as at 31st December, 1971.

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
Males	28	12	40
Females.. ...	17	10	27
Total at 31.12.71.	45	22	67
Total at 31.12.70.	54	21	75

TABLE IX
TUBERCULOSIS
INCIDENCE AND DEATH-RATES ANNUALLY 1952-1971

	INCIDENCE			DEATHS		
	Case Rate per 1,000			Death Rate per 1,000		
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total
1952 ... ..	.74	.24	.98	.34	.06	.40
1953 ... ..	.66	.20	.86	.27	---	.27
1954 ... ..	.78	.09	.87	.20	---	.20
1955 ... ..	.66	.11	.77	.11	---	.11
1956 ... ..	.46	.02	.48	.14	.02	.16
1957 ... ..	.45	.18	.63	.07	.02	.09
1958 ... ..	.34	.07	.41	.14	---	.14
1959 ... ..	.41	.05	.46	.04	---	.04
1960 ... ..	.35	.02	.37	.07	---	.07
1961 ... ..	.25	.05	.30	.05	---	.05
1962 ... ..	.40	.04	.44	.05	---	.05
1963 ... ..	.30	---	.30	.02	.05	.07
1964 ... ..	.18	---	.18	.05	---	.05
1965 ... ..	.26	.02	.28	---	---	---
1966 ... ..	.29	.04	.33	.10	.07	.17
1967 ... ..	.34	.07	.41	.12	---	.12
1968 ... ..	.12	.03	.15	.03	---	.03
1969 ... ..	.13	.02	.15	.03	---	.03
1970 ... ..	.20	.08	.28	.05	.03	.08
1971 ... ..	.16	---	.16	.08	---	.08
Average for 20 years	.37	.07	.44	.09	.01	.10
Average for first 5-year period 1952-1956	.66	.13	.79	.21	.02	.23
Average for last 5-year period 1967-1971	.19	.04	.23	.06	.01	.07

TABLE X

HOUSING STATISTICS

No. of
houses

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year 1971

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 7,457
- (b) Number of inspections, made for the purpose. ... 8,392
- (2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit
 - (a) Number found during year -
 - (b) Number (or estimated number) remaining at end of year 427
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be unfit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit. 128

2. Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1957) :-

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses demolished during year :
 - (a) Unfit houses 42
 - (b) Other houses -
- (2) Number of persons displaced 150

3. Houses not included in Clearance Areas :-

- (1) Houses demolished or closed during year :
 - (a) Housing Act, 1957 -
 - (i) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 17) 14
 - (ii) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 17 and still in force. 5
 - (iii) Parts of buildings closed (Sections 16 & 35) -
 - (iv) Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health -

Number of houses	Number of persons displaced
14	34
2	5
-	-
-	-

No. of
houses

- (2) Repairs during the year
 - (a) Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period after informal action by the local authority. 92
 - (b) Public Health Acts and Housing Acts - action after service of formal notice.
 - Houses in which defects were remedied -
 - (i) By owners 36
 - (ii) By local authority in default of owners -

4. Overcrowding

Thirteen cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year, involving 48 persons. Four were from private houses and 9 from Corporation houses. These figures have been supplied by the Housing Manager (Mr. G.J. Caine).

5. Qualification Certificates :

(a) Housing Act, 1969

Number of applications for Qualification Certificates	99
Number of inspections made	98
Number of Qualification Certificates granted	55
Number of Qualification Certificates refused	15

- (b) Number of houses found "not in a good state of repair having regard to their age, character and locality" 99

by reason of	
Defective pointing	93
Defective roofs	22
Defective rainwater goods	51
Defective doors and window frames	87
Defective paths	32
Defective external decoration	60
Defective plasterwork	26
Defective fixtures and fittings	29
Defective floors	11
Evidence of dampness	45

TABLE XI

HOUSING PROGRESS (Years 1946 to 1971 inclusive)

Y E A R	Built by local Authority		Built by Private Enterprise		Houses Demolished or closed.
	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats	
1946	34	--	8	--	4
1947	97	--	9	--	23
1948	83	--	10	--	3
1949	161	--	1	--	2
1950	130	--	--	2	5
1951	101	--	18	--	3
1952	34	24	17	--	1
1953	155	--	27	--	18
1954	51	6	8	--	3
1955	180	88	29	--	7
1956	194	60	77	--	58
1957	154	25	93	1	104
1958	66	76	18	--	117
1959	12	82	17	--	199
1960	35	130	28	--	166
1961	5	171	10	--	225
1962	44	250	8	--	192
1963	22	6	24	--	226
1964	71	106	15	--	207
1965	99	417	16	--	323
1966	26	136	48	--	334
1967	2	306	7	26	204
1968	32	38	10	--	162
1969	50	202	4	12	175
1970	47	52	27	--	143
1971	24	106	16	--	58
TOTAL	1,909	2,281	545	41	2,962

TABLE XII

HOUSING ACT, 1957 - Statements of Action from 9th June, 1954.

a) Houses in Clearance Areas

The information below shows the action taken in respect of clearance areas since 9th June, 1954. Full details appeared in previous Annual Reports.

Clearance Areas	C.P.O. Confirmed	Houses		Families		Persons		Demolition
		Pink	Grey	Pink	Grey	Pink	Grey	
Reported in previous Annual Reports	-	2,063	113	2,013	116	5,764	319	-
Park St.(No. 1)	21.2.68	61	4	60	4	154	10	July, 1969
Beech St.(No.1)	26.2.68	6	-	5	-	16	-	May, 1969
Park St. (No.2)	15.10.68	89	-	87	-	224	-	Jan., 1970
Clifton Rd.(No.2)	18.9.68	4	5	9	5	19	19	Apl., 1970
Philip St.(Nos.4&5)	6.9.68	12	4	12	4	30	7	Mar., 1970
Birkdale Grve(No.1)	12.6.69	27	1	26	1	96	2	Jan., 1970
Monton Rd.(No.1)	6.6.69	10	1	10	1	24	4	May, 1970
Cromwell Rd.(No.3)	10.6.69	4	2	4	2	19	5	Aug., 1970
New Lane (No.1)	6.6.69	35	-	35	-	91	-	Sep., 1970
Atherton St.(No.1)	2.9.69	9	-	8	-	18	-	Aug., 1970
Crawford St.(No.1)	11.10.69	6	-	6	-	14	-	Aug., 1970
Canal Bank (No.2)	C.O.	4	-	3	-	9	-	Sep., 1971
Worsley Rd.(No.9)	14.10.69	11	-	11	-	32	-	Sep., 1970
Arnold St.	30.7.70	38	-	37	-	105	-	Apr., 1971
Cook St.	17.6.71	20	-	20	-	46	-	June, 1972
Green St.	15.3.71	53	-	51	-	156	-	*
South East Eccles	12.1.72	79	3	74	3	196	5	Demolition in progress
TOTALS		2,531	133	2,471	136	7,013	371	

* All houses, with the exception of two which have been left for support, have been demolished.

(b) Individual Unfit Houses:

In addition, two hundred and ninety-one (291) houses (including twenty-four Corporation owned houses) have been demolished or closed since 1954. Full details appeared in previous Annual Reports.

(1) Address or situation of house	(2) Undertaking accepted	Orders made		(5) No. of persons displaced	(6) No. of families displaced	(7) Date of displacement	(8) Date of demolition	(9) Date of closure	(10) Information as to re-housing
		(3) Demolition	(4) Closing						
219, Liverpool Road 9, Shakespeare Cres.	- Made fit - Apr. 1972	- -	Jan, 1967 -	7 -	1 -	March, 1967 -	- -	- -	Re-housed -
96, Liverpool Road 10, Monton Avenue	- -	Jan, 1968 -	- Aug, 1968	1 1	1 1	March, 1968 April, 1969	- -	- -	Re-housed Re-housed
107, Liverpool Road	-	-	Apr., 1969	1	1	May, 1969	-	-	-
109, Liverpool Road	-	-	Apr., 1969	4	1	May, 1969	-	-	Re-housed
111, Liverpool Road	-	-	Apr., 1969	7	1	May, 1969	-	-	-
401A, Liverpool Road	-	-	Sep., 1969	2	1	March, 1970	-	-	Re-housed
336, Liverpool Road	-	-	Sep., 1969	3	1	Oct., 1969	-	-	Re-housed
40, Cromwell Road	-	-	Nov, 1969	2	1	Jan, 1970	-	-	Re-housed
414, Liverpool Road	-	Apr., 1970	-	2	1	April, 1970	Sep., 1971	-	Re-housed
416, Liverpool Road	-	Apr., 1970	-	5	1	Feb., 1971	Sep., 1971	-	Re-housed
418, Liverpool Road	-	Apr., 1970	-	2	1	Apr., 1971	Sep., 1971	-	Re-housed
420, Liverpool Road	-	Apr., 1970	-	1	1	Apr., 1971	Sep., 1971	-	Re-housed
52, Boardman Street	-	Apr., 1970	-	2	1	Apr., 1970	Oct., 1971	-	-
338/340, Liverpool Road	-	-	Apr., 1970	3	1	May, 1970	-	-	Re-housed
54, Boardman Street	-	May, 1970	-	8	2	Dec., 1970	Oct., 1971	-	Re-housed
73, Catherine Street	-	July, 1970	-	-	-	-	Sep., 1972	-	-
75, Catherine Street	-	July, 1970	-	4	1	Aug., 1970	Sep., 1972	-	Re-housed
77, Catherine Street	-	July, 1970	-	3	1	Aug., 1970	Sep., 1972	-	Re-housed
79, Catherine Street	-	July, 1970	-	4	1	Aug., 1970	Sep., 1972	-	Re-housed
827/829, Liverpool Road	-	Oct., 1970	-	1	1	March, 1971	Sep., 1971	-	Re-housed
2, Chapel Street	-	-	June, 1971	-	-	-	-	-	-
4, Chapel Street	-	-	June, 1971	5	1	June, 1971	-	-	Re-housed
88, Worsley Road	-	June, 1971	-	1	1	Feb., 1972	Mar., 1972	-	Re-housed
90, Worsley Road	-	June, 1971	-	2	1	Sep., 1971	Mar., 1972	-	Re-housed
92, Worsley Road	-	June, 1971	-	8	1	July, 1971	Mar., 1972	-	Re-housed
20, Victoria Crescent	-	June, 1971	-	12	3	Oct., 1971	Dec., 1971	-	Re-housed
68, Roberts Street	-	July, 1971	-	4	1	Mar., 1972	June, 1972	-	Re-housed

TABLE XIII
INSPECTIONS OF PREMISES

Type of premises or reason for inspection	No. of visits	No. of re-visits
Factories and Workplaces:		
Factories - power	86	4
Factories - non power.	12	-
Outworkers' premises..	3	-
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	353	9
Shops Act... ..	115	2
Total	569	15
Atmospheric Pollution:		
Smoke Observations - Industrial..	1,671	3
Smoke Observations - Domestic... ..	2,324	-
Smoke Observations - Shipping... ..	315	-
Smoke Control - Inspection of Plant..	88	41
Smoke Control - Prior Approval..	-	-
Nuisances from smoke..	294	310
Nuisances from grit etc.	51	62
Nuisances from effluvia	158	167
Smoke Control Area - Premises	1,699	1,136
Apparatus	194	3
Total	6,794	1,722
Housing and Sanitation:		
Applicants for Corporation houses	34	-
Certificates of Disrepair and Qualification Certificates	400	226
Dangerous Structures..	167	7
Defects and disrepair.	748	152
Drainage and sanitary fittings..	350	69
Filthy and verminous premises... ..	550	41
Houses in multiple occupation	706	56
Improvement grants	1,044	192
Interviews with owners and contractors	540	22
Inspections of work in progress.	335	32
Overcrowding	15	-
Tents, Vans and Sheds.	42	13
Unfit houses - survey.	2,725	82
- inspection..	817	141
Land charge searches..	321	-
Property enquiries	68	-
Total	9,862	1,033
Food Premises:		
Bakehouses..	37	4
Butchers and cooked meat shops..	130	28
Dairies and milk shops	26	2
Factory canteens.	40	5
School Canteens	78	22
Fish, fruit and vegetable shops.	76	9
Food inspection..	152	111
Food - investigation of complaint	89	-
Food and drug sampling	31	-
Food Hawkers	58	3
Grocers and confectioners shops.	152	12
Market stalls	1,017	1
Merchandise Marks Act.	59	-
Delivery (Food) Vans..	47	1
Off-Licensed premises.	34	-
Public Houses and Clubs	152	13
Restaurants, cafes and snackbars	153	116
Transport of meat	8	-
Water sampling... ..	29	-
Other premises... ..	48	1
Total	2,416	228

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Type of premises or reason for inspection	No. of visits	No. of re-visits
Infectious Disease - inquiries	55	12
Keeping of Animals:		
Disease of Animals Act..	75	7
Pet Shops	10	1
Piggeries	62	7
Other animals.	63	7
Farms and other agricultural premises... ..	72	1
Animal Boarding Establishments	2	-
Feral Pigeons.	62	1
Total	366	24
Refuse Collection and Disposal:		
Ashbins..	869	51
Accumulations of refuse.	990	73
Controlled Tip	259	-
Devonshire Road Depot... ..	467	4
Total	2,585	128
Various:		
Cinema and Bingo Halls..	10	-
Fairgrounds... ..	6	-
Marine Stores Dealers... ..	3	-
Persons in need of care and attention..	8	2
Public Conveniences	369	12
Rodent Control	2,370	489
Schools..	3	-
Rag Flock etc., Act	5	-
Offensive Trades... ..	2	-
Miscellaneous.	684	13
Agriculture (S.H. & W.) Act..	10	-
Noise Abatement	159	9
Hairdressers..	18	-
Oil Heaters Regs. 1962..	57	-
Problem Families... ..	15	3
Scrap Motor Vehicles	120	1
Total	3,839	529

TABLE XIV
SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS OR
CONTRAVENTIONS REMEDIED DURING 1971

Accumulations removed	4,096
Chimney stacks repaired..	4
Dangerous structure	-
Dampness Remedied... ..	9
Doors and gates repaired etc..	12
Drains, cleansed, repaired, renewed etc.	16
Eavesgutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed... ..	32
Filthy and verminous premises cleansed..	1
Fireplaces repaired etc..	2
Floors repaired and renewed... ..	9
Roofs repaired.	22
Steps repaired.	2
Sinks and waste pipes repaired or renewed	6
Statutory information not inscribed in rent books.	-
Unclassified defects etc., remedied	13
Walls and ceilings repaired... ..	49
Walls pointed etc... ..	4
Waste of water (including burst pipes) abated	1
Water closets repaired or renewed -)... ..	16
Additional provided -)... ..	
Windows repaired or renewed... ..	35
Yard walls repaired or rebuilt	1
Yard surfaces and paths re-laid	2
Total	4,332

TABLE XV

(a) Mean monthly assessments of the daily readings from the volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide measurement apparatus.

I T E	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Smoke	S02	Smoke	S02	Smoke	S02	Smoke	S02	Smoke	S02	Smoke	S02
ks Hall Museum												
verage	281	264	168	293	95	189	157	180	78	158	72	114
ighest	1,017	650	650	2,100	255	400	305	370	210	330	138	192
lowest	86	114	57	105	28	110	97	114	38	88	23	50
nton County . School												
verage	234	320	120	174	88	199	115	173	74	136	59	97
ighest	1,080	1,040	500	540	190	345	355	365	174	260	89	170
lowest	46	90	32	53	31	90	31	64	24	25	30	25
ter Pollution ontrol Works												
verage	231	219	148	162	79	154	138	175	73	108	67	96
ighest	940	740	580	840	176	305	285	390	160	220	100	220
lowest	68	27	53	65	28	22	43	43	47	14	28	15
ankro Chemicals imited												
verage	170	266	123	218	79	141	135	245	Machine		78	259
ighest	595	790	390	465	106	400	255	375	out of		114	415
lowest	61	28	51	52	35	104	70	150	order		58	144
S I T E	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Smoke	S02	Smoke	S02	Smoke	S02	Smoke	S02	Smoke	S02	Smoke	S02
ks Hall Museum												
verage	45	81	46	42	108	107	75	170	130	182	130	202
ighest	100	156	90	200	275	249	174	365	510	395	395	450
lowest	23	13	24	9	33	68	24	110	66	74	42	74
nton County c. School												
verage	37	66	41	75	109	111	345	225	110	95	79	109
ighest	90	138	90	295	215	240	84	95	510	250	265	475
lowest	11	31	10	12	38	25	27	31	28	24	23	37
ter Pollution ontrol Works												
verage	40	98	39	158	113	173	68	110	123	127	104	125
ighest	70	255	104	500	230	420	180	380	520	390	340	620
lowest	22	14	17	15	54	15	32	26	41	26	36	20
ankro Chemicals imited.												
Average	45	165	56	111	45	110	49	109	146	176	108	272
Highest	126	310	245	405	146	280	182	315	450	335	485	750
Lowest	20	33	13	56	17	33	24	21	37	42	41	96

(Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Measurements in Microgrammes per cubic metre).

(b) MEAN SUMMER, WINTER AND YEARLY AVERAGES

Station Location	Lankro Chemicals Limited		Monks Hall Museum		Winton County Secondary School		Water Pollution Control Works	
	Smoke	SO2	Smoke	SO2	Smoke	SO2	Smoke	SO2
Summer, 1971	71	180	84	114	72	110	78	135
Winter, 1970/1971	95	252	129	221	109	159	112	252
Year 1970/1971	83	216	106	167	90	134	95	193

(Results expressed as Microgrammes of pollutants of air sampled per cubic metre).
For purposes of comparison, the tables for 1963 are shown below. Only two of the present volumetric stations were in use at that time.

Station Location	Monks Hall Museum		Winton County Secondary School	
	Smoke	SO2	Smoke	SO2
Summer 1963	160	148	96	90
Winter 1962/63	478	363	403	370
Year 1962/63	319	266	249	230

The two tables show that the yearly average for smoke and sulphur dioxide at both volumetric stations have dropped dramatically during the last eight years. At the Monks Hall Museum site, there has been a 66% decrease in smoke and 37% decrease in sulphur dioxide. The site at Winton County Secondary School is in a smoke control area which became operational in August, 1963. Since that time a 64% decrease in smoke and 40% decrease in sulphur dioxide has been achieved. It should also be noted that the smoke readings at this site are on average, 12% lower than at Monks Hall Museum, and the sulphur dioxide readings 20% less.

The "dirtiest" day occurred on 3.1.1971 the level of smoke being 1,080 microgrammes for the twenty-four hour reading at the Winton County Secondary School during smoke control area suspension and foggy conditions. The "cleanest" days were the 27.7.1971 and 31.8.1971 when only 11 and 10 microgrammes of smoke were recorded at Winton County Secondary School (suspension lifted).

TABLE XVI

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR THE MANUFACTURE
AND SALE OF ICE CREAM AND PRESERVED FOODS,
(Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16)

Type of Premises	Number Registered	Number of Inspections
Sale of Ice-Cream	126	19
Manufacture of Sausages...	15)
Manufacture of sausage and preserved meat	6)
Manufacture of preserved meat	13)
Preparation of preserved fish	26	83
Totals..	186	109

TABLE XVII FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES

ature of Sample	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Milk	20	19	1
Drugs/Medicines...	9	-	-
Tinned Meat Products...	9	7	2
Bread	7	6	1
Tinned Fruit/Vegetables	5	4	1
Sauce/Pickles	5	5	-
Sweets.. ...	5	5	-
Meat Pies etc.	4	-	4
Vinegars	4	4	-
Fresh Meat/Chicken	4	4	-
Instant Potato Mix	3	-	3
Fish/Meat Paste ..	3	2	1
Soft Drinks.. ...	3	3	-
Pie Filling.. ...	2	2	-
Tinned Fish.. ...	2	2	-
Ice Cream	2	2	-
Jam	2	2	-
Fruit Juice.. ...	2	2	-
Nuts	2	2	-
Pineapple Delight.	1	-	1
Salad Cream.. ...	1	1	-
Sauce Mix	1	1	-
Gravy Salt	1	1	-
Bovril.. ...	1	1	-
Evaporated Milk ..	1	-	1
Barm Cake	1	-	1
Tea Bags	1	1	-
Beef Flavour.	1	1	-
Cervelatwurst Extra	1	-	1
Chinese Meal.	1	-	1
Bacon... ..	1	-	1
Tea	1	1	-
Dried Peas	1	1	-
Tinned Milk Pudding	1	1	-
Apricot Pudding ..	1	1	-
Coffee Essence	1	1	-
Black Pudding	1	1	-
Fish Cakes... ..	1	1	-
Crab Paté	1	-	1
Fresh Cream	1	1	-
Yogurt.. ...	1	1	-
Fruit Pie	1	-	1
Butter.. ...	1	-	1
Soup	1	1	-
Rose Hip Syrup	1	1	-
Blackcurrant & Rose Hip Syrup	1	1	-
Sugar	1	1	-
Dates	1	1	-
Mixed Peel	1	1	-
Glacé Cherries	1	1	-
Cheesey Crunchies.	1	-	1
Liver Sausage	1	-	1
	126	102	24

TABLE XVIII

BATH WATER SAMPLES FROM PUBLIC BATHS (Chemical Analysis).

Bath :	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Large Plunge ...	19	19	-
Small Plunge ...	13	13	-
Total ...	32	32	-

TABLE XIX

DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK AND LICENCES ISSUED

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

No. of registered distributors operating from :-

(a) Dairies in the district	6
(b) Shops in the district	104

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963-1965.

No. of dealer's (pre-packed) licences in force in respect of

(a) Pasteurised milk	88
(b) Sterilised milk	101
(c) Untreated milk	5
(d) Ultra heat treated milk	31

TABLE XX

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

(a) Samples of Milk

	Nature of Test and Result									
	Tubercle Bacilli		Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test		Colony Count Test	
	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.
Untreated milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised milk	-	-	5	4(void)	9	-	-	-	-	-
Sterilised milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Ultra heat treated milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total ...	-	-	5	4(void)	9	-	8	-	1	-

TABLE XX (Continued)

(b) Sample of Ice Cream

Result of Examination			
Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
2	-	-	-

(c) Samples of Swimming-Bath Water

Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
32	27	5

(d) Nose and Throat Swabs (for Diphtheria)

Taken	Positive	Negative
3	-	3

(e) Specimens of Faeces

Taken	Positive	Negative
129	24	105

TABLE XXI

MEAT INSPECTION

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED WITHIN THE DISTRICT

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number inspected.. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerai						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned.. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerai	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cystercerosis:						
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned.. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE XXII

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS

DETAILS OF UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED BY FOOD

WHOLESALE AND RETAILERS

Food	Weight		
	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Cooked meat and meat products	-	-	-
Carcass meat	-	3	63
Canned meats	-	14	60
Other canned foods	-	13	56
Fish (fresh)	-	-	14
Fruit and vegetables (fresh)	-	-	-
Frozen foods (due to cabinet breakdown)	-	12	24
Other foods	1	8	71
	3	12	64

TABLE XXIII

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES DURING 1971

Defects, contraventions etc.	No. found	No. Remedied
Accumulations of Refuse	13	3
Ceilings, defective	2	1
Clothing accommodation not provided	10	7
Contamination, risk of	42	14
First Aid Kits, insufficient or absence of	12	6
Floors, defective	9	6
Floors, walls, ceilings, etc. in need of cleansing or re-decoration	200	75
Hot water, absence of, to wash basins or sinks	19	9
Lighting or Ventilation, insufficient	27	5
Refuse Bins, defective or absence of	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation, unsatisfactory	29	7
Sinks, defective or absence of	16	8
Towels, nail brushes, soap etc., absence of Utensils and Fittings, defective insanitary etc.	6	3
Walls, defective	53	14
Washbasins, defective or absence of	2	2
Windows, defective, broken glazing etc.	23	7
"Wash hands", notices, absence of	4	-
Other defects	3	4
	231	105
Total	709	276

"Clean Food Etc." Campaign Commenced June, 1971

TABLE XXIV
 FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1961

(a) Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of :		Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	12	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.. ...	130	86	4	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	3	-	-
Total	136	101	4	-

(b) Defects Found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding.	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation.	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences..	-	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	3	3	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to out-work)	2	2	-	-	-
Total.. ...	6	5	-	1	-

There are 6 out-workers in the Borough

TABLE XXV

SHOPS ACT, 1950

There are 738 occupied shops in the Borough, classified as follows :-

Auctioneers & Estate Agents	5	Hairdressers	43
Bread & Confectionery	18	Jewellers & Fancy Goods... ..	13
Butchers... ..	34	Lea her Goods... ..	2
Boots, and Shoes, Retailers	10	Mail Order Stores	2
Boot & Shoe Repairers	6	Millinery..	3
Cafes and Snack Bars.	22	Motor Accessories and Petrol	
Chemists... ..	12	Sales.	10
Chiropodists	3	Motor Car & Cycle Sales ..	10
Cooked Meats and Tripe	9	Newsagents and Stationery.	29
Commission Agents	21	Off-licences	30
Cosmetic Supplies	3	On-licences	39
Dyers and Cleaners... ..	17	Opticians..	5
Drapers	20	Outfitters.	49
Decorators' Supplies.	15	Photographers... ..	4
Electric and Radio Appliances..	23	Post Offices (mainly)	8
Engineers' Tools	2	Pet Shops..	4
Fish and Chips..	25	Record Dealers..	4
Fishmongers	3	Sanitary Fittings	5
Florists... ..	6	Second-hand Dealers..	3
Fuel Offices	2	Sewing Machines.	2
Funeral Directors	1	Sports Equipment	1
Fents.	2	Sweets and Tobacco... ..	28
Gas Appliances..	1	Tailors	3
Grocers and mixed business	88	Toys..	2
Greengrocers	29	Travel Agency... ..	3
Hardware... ..	22	Walk-round Stores	8
House Furnishers	14	Wholesale Dealers	8
		Wool Shops.	7

TABLE XXVI

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 (RODENT CONTROL)

	Type of property		Total
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural	
No. of properties in district	16,440	19	16,459
Total number of properties inspected following notifications	653	-	653
No. infested by - rats	145	-	145
- mice	508	-	508
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	41	19	60
No. infested by - rats	32	6	38
- mice	9	-	9

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Number of Registered Premises	...	2
Number of Inspections	...	5
Number of Samples taken	...	10

RESULTS OF SAMPLES

[illegible]

TABLE XXVIII

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE, 1971/1972.

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals
1. GROSS EXPENDITURE	£	£	£
(a) Labour	46,950	3,183	50,133
(b) Transport..	16,117	2,232	18,349
(c) Plant, equipment, land and buildings... ..	4,403	3,437	7,840
(d) Other items	135	20	155
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	67,605	8,872	76,477
2. GROSS INCOME	2,630	6,811	9,441
3. NETT COST	64,975	2,061	67,036
UNIT COSTS	£	£	£
4. Gross cost per ton, labour only.	4.36	0.58	4.94
5. Gross cost per ton, transport only.	1.05	0.14	1.19
6. Nett cost per ton	4.25	0.13	4.38
7. Nett cost per 1,000 population	£ 1,691	£ 54	£ 1,745
8. Nett cost per 1,000 premises	4,442	141	4,583

TABLE XXIX

SALVAGE RETURNS, 1971

	Weight				Income
	Tons.	Cwts.	q.	Lbs.	£
Baled and loose cardboard	37	15	2	-	382.23
Baled and loose paper... ..	75	8	-	-	693.59
Metals - Ferrous... ..	-	-	-	-	51.50
TOTAL	103	3	2	-	1,127.32

DETAILS OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

Fleet No.	Registration No.	Manufacturer	Description	Date Purchased	Cost	Date of Replacement
1	EPK 31 H	Dennis Brothers Ltd.	Dennis Paxit IIIC Continuous Loader (25/40 cu. yds.)	April, 1970	£ 4,995	Purchased from Salford Cleansing Department. March, 1972
2	KPE 998 K	Dennis Brothers Ltd.	Dennis Paxit IIIC Continuous Loader (25/40 cu. yds.)	March, 1972	£ 7,072	
5	DRJ 479 C	Shelvoke & Drewry Ltd.	"TZ" Pakamatic	Sept., 1972 (First registered November, 1965).	-	
16	260 LRO	Shelvoke & Drewry Ltd.	"TU" type Fore & Aft Tipper (16/18 cu.yds)	June, 1962	£2,755	
17	428 NUR	Shelvoke & Drewry Ltd.	"TU" Type Fore & Aft Tipper (12 cu.yds.)	Feb., 1963	£2,432	
*18	HCH 963 C	Shelvoke & Drewry Ltd.	"TZ" Type Fore & Aft Tipper with power press (13 cu. yds.)	April, 1965	£3,970	
19	VAR 567 E	Shelvoke & Drewry Ltd.	"TZ" Type Fore & Aft Tipper (13 cu. yds.)	April, 1967	£3,395	
*20	CAR 775 F	Shelvoke & Drewry Ltd.	"TZB" Type Fore & Aft Tipper (13 cu. yds.)	March, 1968	£ 4,150	
21	OTD 599 G	Vauxhall Motors Ltd.	Bedford "KD" 5-ton Tipper	Dec., 1968	£ 1,503	
22	WPH 886 G	Dennis Brothers Ltd.	Dennis Paxit IIIC Continuous Loader (25/40 cu. yds.)	Dec., 1968	£ 4,726	
23	NWA 816 H	Vauxhall Motors Ltd.	Bedford 10/12 cwt.van	Sept., 1969	£ 590	
24	UTS 919 H	Dennis Brothers Ltd.	Dennis Paxit IIIC Continuous Loader (25/40 cu. yds.)	Oct., 1969	£ 4,932	

* Fitted with an attachment for loading of bulk containers.

